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# Julius Sroos 

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## Educational Works and Class-Books Method Gaspey-0tt0-Sauer

## for the study of modern languages.

published by Julius Groos.
*With each newly-learnt language one wins a new soul. Charles V.
*At the end of the $19^{\text {th }}$ century the world is ruled by the interest for trade and traffic; it breaks through the barriers which separate the peoples and ties up new relations between the nations.,

William II.
„Julius Groos Publisher, has for the last thirty years been devoting his special attention to educational works on modern languages, and has published a large number of class-books for the study of those modern languages most generally spoken. In this particular department he is in our opinion unsurpassed by any other German publisher. The series consists of 160 volumes of different sizes which are all arranged on the same system, as is easily seen by a glance at the grammars which so closely resemble one another, that an acquaintance with one greatly facilitates the study of the others. This is no small advantage in these exacting times when the knowledge of one language alone is hardly deemed sufficient.

The textbooks of the Gaspey-Otto-Sauer method have, within the last ten years, acquired an universal reputation, increasing in proportion as a knowledge of living languages has become a necessity of modern life. The chief advantages, by which they compare favorably with thousands of similar books, are lowness of price and good appedrance, the happy union of theory and practice, the clear scientific basis of the grammar proper combined with practical conversational exercises, and the system, here conceived for the first time and consistently carried out, by which the pupil is really taught to speak and write the foreign language.

The grammars are all divided into two parts, commencing with a systematic explanation of the rules for pronunciation, and are again subdivided into a number of Lessons. Each Part treats of the Parts of Speech in succession, the first giving a rapid sketch of the fundamental rules, which are explained more fully in the second.

# Method Gaspey-0tto-Sauer for the study of modern languages. 

The rules appear to $u$ s to be clearly given, they are explained by examples, and the exercises are quite sufficient.

To this method is entirely due the enormous success with which the Gaspey-Otto-Sauer textbooks have met; most other grammars either content themselves with giving the theoretical exposition of the grammatical forms and trouble the pupil with a confused mass of the most far-fetched irregularities and exceptions without ever applying them, or go to the other extreme, and simply teach him to repeat in a parrotlike manner a few colloquial phrases without letting him grasp the real genius of the foreign language.

The system referred to is easily discoverable: 1. In the arrangement of the grammar; 2. in the endeavour to enable the pupil to understand a regular text as soon as possible, and above all to teach him to speak the foreign language; this latter point was considered by the authors so particularly characteristic of their works, that they have styled them - to distinguish them from other works of a similar kind-Conversational Grammars.

The first series comprises manuals for the use of Englishmen and consists of 38 volumes.

Our admiration for this rich collection of works, for the method displayed and the fertile genius of certain of the authors, is increased when we examine the other series, which are intended for the use of foreigners.

In these works the chief difficulty under which several of the authors have laboured, has been the necessity of teaching a language in a foreign idiom; not to mention the peculiar difficulties which the German idiom offers in writing school-books for the study of that language.

We must confess that for those persons who, from a practical point of view, wish to learn a foreign language sufficiently well to enable them to write and speak it with ease, the authors have set down the grammatical rules in such a way, that it is equally easy to understand and to learn them.

Moreover, we cannot but commend the elegance and neatness of the type and binding of the books. It is doubtless on this account too that these volumes have been receired with so much favour and that several have reached such a large circulation.

We willingly testify that the whole collection gives proof of much care and industry, both with regard to the aims it has in view and the way in which these have been carried out, and, moreover, reflects great credit on the editor, this collection being in reality quite an exceptional thing of its kind."
(Extract from the Literary Review.)
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# Method Gaspey-0tto-Sauer <br> for the study of moderin languages. 

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Kleine cleutsche Sprachlehre für Araber von Hartmann
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Elementary English Grammar for Armenians by Gulian
«As long as Bellamy's 'state of the future' is no fact yet, as long as there are millionaires and Social Democrats, until every cobbler can step on to the scene of his handicraft, fitted out with an academic education, so long will private tuition be a necessity.

Since no pedagogic considerations fetter the private tutor, one should think that the choice of a classbook could not be a difficult matter for him ; for it is understood, and justly so, that any book is useful if only the teacher is of any use. But the number of those who write grammars, from the late respected Dr. Ahn down to those who merely write in order to let their own small light shine is too large. Their aim, after all, is to place the pupil as soon as possible on his own feet i. e. to render a teacher superfluous, and to save time and money.

Then the saying holds good: «They shall be known by their works», and for that reason we say here a few words in favour of the books of the Gaspey-Otto-Sauer Method which have been published by Mr. Julius Groos.

Valuable though these books have proved themselves to be for the use at school, it is for private tuition that they are absolutely indispensable. They just contain what I claim for such books, not too much and not too little. The chapters of the various volumes are easily comprehended and are arranged in such a way that they can well be mastered from one lesson to the other; besides, the subject-matter is worked out so as to lead the pupil from the commencement to converse in the foreign tongue.

What success these books have met with will best be seen from the ever increasing number of their publications which comprise, in different groups relating to Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Russians etc. etc. not less than 160 works the following volumes of which I have successfully used myself and am still using for the instruction of Germans: - the French grammar ( $24^{\text {th }}$. edition), the English grammar ( $21^{\text {st }}$. edition), the Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and Russian grammars; for English and French students: the German grammar, not to mention minor auxiliary works by the same firm.

It is surprising what splendid results one can obtain by means of this method in a period of 6 to 12 months. After such a course the student is enabled to instruct himself in commercial correspondence in a foreign language without a master's helping hand.»

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The new editions are constantly improved and kept up to date.

ELEMENTARY
MODERN ARMENIAN GRAMMAR.

## METHOD GASPEY - OTTO-SAUER.

## ELEMENTARY

## MODERN ARMENIAN GRANMAR

BI

KEVORK H. GULIAN, A. B.<br>INSTRUCTOR IN ANATOLIA COLLEGE<br>MARSOVAN (MERZIFOUN).



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Heidelberg.
Julius Groos.

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I have begun, and am proceeding in the study of the Armenian language . . .

It is a rich language, and would amply repay any one the trouble of learning it.

Lord Byron.
$P K$
8373
.68

## Armenian Writing Alphabet.

| Forms | Names | Pronunciation | Forms | Names | Pronunciation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thu. | aïp | a in father | 2 I'S | men | m |
| Pf | pen | p | 38 | he | $h$ or y |
| (piy | kim | k | \% \% | noo | n |
| Pry | tah | t | $\zeta_{2}$ | shah | sh |
| II | yetch | ye in yes | Nn | vo | vo or o |
| $\square \%$ | zah |  | ${ }^{9}$ i | chah | ch in charm |
| 5,5 | a | a in fat | M'9 | bay | b |
|  | yet | $u$ in $u s$ | $S_{6}$ | chay | ch in charm |
| 1'p, | toh | t | Nun | rrah | r Scotch |
| 17 | zhay | $s$ in measure | 2 m | say | S |
| Y/1. | inni | e in me | \%\% | vev | v |
| $1: 1$ | lune | 1 | 17.yn | dune | d |
| 1010 | khay | ch German | $n_{p}$ | ray | r |
| j; | dzah | dz | 子y | tso | ts |
| \% 4 | ghen | $g$ hard | 7 c | hune | u or v |
| 12. | ho | h | y/e or | pure | p |
| ? | tsah | ts | fif | kay | k |
| $\%$ \% | ghad | r Greek | 0 O | 0 | 0 |
| áz | jay | j | 88 | fay | f |

$\boldsymbol{L}$ is a contraction for $\boldsymbol{t} \boldsymbol{L}$.

## Alphabet.

The Armenian alphabet consists of 38 letters, viz.

| 碳 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ | Name | Proper sound |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U | " | aïp as in ripe | a as in far |
| F. | $F$ | pen | p |
| 4. | 7 | kim | k |
| F | 7 | tah |  |
| b | $t$ | yech | y as in yet |
| $\bigcirc$ | 2 | zah |  |
| F | 5 | a | e as in met |
| 1. | $E$ | yet | u as in $u s$ |
| A. | 18 | to |  |
| ょ | $\pm$ | zhay | s as is measure |
| - | $b$ | ini | i as in fin |
| 1. | $L$ | lune |  |
| 10. | /4 | kh | kh guttural; Greek $\chi$ |
| 'o | d | dzah | dz |
| 1 | 4 | ghen | g hard |
| 2 | 5 | ho | h |
| 2 | a | tsah |  |
| I. | \% | ghad | gh guttural; Greek $\gamma$ |
| ช | $\cdots$ | jay | j |
| $\mathbf{U}$ | $\stackrel{r}{ }$ | men | m |
| 3 | J | he | h or y |
| ' | $\%$ | noo |  |
| c. | 2 | shah | sh |
| ก | " | vo | vo or o |
| Elem | ary | menian Grammar. | 1 |


|  | * | Name | Proper sound |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 2 | chah | ch as in cluerch |
| 9 | 4 | bay |  |
| 2 | 2 | chay | ch as in cluerch |
| fr | $\ldots$ | rrah | r Scotch |
| U | " | say | s |
| 1. | $\mathscr{L}$ | vev | v |
| $s$ | un | dune | d |
| $r$ | $!$ | ray | r |
| 8 | g | tso | ts |
| - | - | hune | u or v |
| ¢ | 4 | pure | p |
| f. | . ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | kay | k |
| 0 | - | 0 | o |
| \$ | \% | fay | f |

The original alphabet consisted of 36 letters, $\mathbf{O}$ and $\boldsymbol{\$}$ were added during the twelfth century.
$\boldsymbol{L}$ is a contraction for $\boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ (yev).
Of the above letters $\omega, \boldsymbol{\iota}, \boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{n}, \boldsymbol{2}$ and $\circ$ are vowels, the rest are consonants.
lise, we, tus, to, te, fe, me and is are compound vowels.
 and $s t$ are diphthongs.

## Pronunciation.

b, when it begins a word and is followed by a consonant, is pronounced like ye in yet, as tu I; elsewhere followed by a consonant it is like $e$ in met, as S.r hair; followed by a vowel it is simply $y$, as 4tumap gyank life.

It is not used at the end of words.
fv, $x$ Greek and I, $\gamma$ Greek are deep gutturals, and the pronunciation of them must be acquired through the ear.
 elsewhere it is $y$, as Sujp hire father, mon ayo yes; this letter retains the sound of $h$ in compound words in which the latter part is a word beginning with, , as
 J"," liope. At the end of words it is silent, as mummin,u, sadanah Satan, dtaptroug mekenale machine. The following nine words are the exceptions to this rule:


$\boldsymbol{n}$ is ro at the beginning of words, as "rrp vorti son, except when followed by $\mathcal{L}$, as iil ov who?; elsewhere it is 0 , as $4 m \mathcal{L}$ gov cow, hom nor new.
$\boldsymbol{n}^{2}$ is oo, as $\mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}$ ool kid, umers doon house; but it is pronounced $v$ before a vowel, as Lummemo asdvadz God.
$\mathbf{n}_{\boldsymbol{J}}$ is simply 0 at the end of words, as $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{\boldsymbol{\prime} \boldsymbol{J}}$ no Noah, tolty y yerego evening; but in the middle of a word it becomes ooy, as "Jj" looys light, puje kooyr sister.
he is eev before a vowel or at the end of a word, as Phe teev number, \%hembur teevatiar possessed of devils; elsewhere it is $u$ French, as iker tsune snow. In any other combination, \& is $v$, as sume hav hen,


The remaining letters are uniform in their pronunciation, and need no remark.

When two or more consonants come together without a vowel, they are pronounced as if written
 the case of primitive words commencing with one of the sibilants $\boldsymbol{z}, 2$, " preceded by only one consonant, this euphonic $r$ is generally pronounced as if written
 money, pronounced as if written $\mathbb{R q q u и и , ~} \mathbb{R} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ puanul!.

## Tonic Accent.

The tonic accent in Armenian stands on the last syllable, whether the word be primitive or derivative, except when the word end in $\boldsymbol{p}$; in this case the tonic
 the knife, !rwatire the news-paper.

## Punctuation．

The pauses used in Armenian are three，viz．
Comma（．），Colon（．），Period（．）．
The note of interrogation（ ${ }^{\circ}$ ）is placed over the accented vowel of the principal word in the question． Accordingly in the question，Have you an orange？the interrogation point may be placed over any one of the words of which it is composed in Armenian；thus， Fome rumpling one metip，Have you an orange？Tomep
 ，merp．e，Have you an orange？

The exclamation point（＊）in like manner，is placed over the accented syllable of interjections，or of other words used as exclamations，or uttered with emotion，
嗦u゙品，light！life！

Sentences，which contain a mark of interrogation or exclamation，have still their appropriate pauses at the close，in the same way as other sentences．

The hyphen（－）is placed at the end of a line， where a word is incomplete．

The acute accent（＇），though it is placed upon the tone syllable of words，has for its object to mark rather emphasis than accent．

The grave accent（＇）indicates a brief suspension of the voice．It is placed after words，and is in effect of a pause shorter than a comma．

The remaining signs of punctuation being the same as in English，need no further explanation．

## First Lesson．

## Indefinite Article．

The indefinite article $a$ ，an is expressed in Ar－ menian by or $\boldsymbol{N}_{\boldsymbol{E}}$ or to which it belongs．

The $\mathbb{N}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ becomes $\boldsymbol{N}_{\boldsymbol{L}} \mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{L}}$ when followed by $\boldsymbol{w}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ too， also，tir I am，tuthou art， $\boldsymbol{t}$ he，she or it is，tsep we are，$s, \boldsymbol{f}$ you are， $\boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{c}$ they are； $\boldsymbol{s} \boldsymbol{k}$ ．I was， $\boldsymbol{s p r}$ thou wast，


Words．${ }^{1}$ ）

彳umume dip a cat．
$2 / 2 d_{p}$ a horse．
52 硕 an ass．
${ }^{5}{ }^{2}$ 硕 an ox．
2 mist $\boldsymbol{c}_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ a dog．
Sing．（tu＊）mesmer I have．
（rae\％）mesmer thou hast．
（wis）mesh he，she or it has．

7 rep ${ }^{2}$ re a book．
$7^{4}$ 度
shurbun $d_{p}$ a pencil．

ur＂yes．＂in no．
$u m s$, sir．toe，me and．
Plur．（cAtsup）mer／rip we have． （roman）merle p you have．
（usurp）morph they have．

## Exercise 1.







## Translation 2.

I have a pen．We have a dog．They have a book． Have you an ass？No，Sir，I have a horse．Has he an ox？Yes，he has also a cow．She has a rose．They have a cat．Thou hast an orange．It is a hen．It was a machine．You have a son．

## Second Lesson．

## Definite Article．${ }^{3}$ ）

The definite form of nouns is produced by adding $\boldsymbol{r}$ to the simple form when the latter ends with a consonant，and \％when it ends with a vowel，as：
queen door．
Fuhumil key．
mong the door．
fuminulin the key．
${ }^{1}$ ）These words as well as those contained in the preceding rules must be thoroughly committed to memory，before doing the exercises and translations．
${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ ）Observe that a paranthesis（．．．）encloses a word to he translated or an annotation，whereas brackets［．．．］signify ＇leave out＇．
${ }^{3}$ ）The article should be repeated after each substantive of a sentence．For the partitive sense see the $4^{\text {th }}$ lesson．

Nouns ending in silent $\boldsymbol{d}$ drop that letter in their definite form，which is formed by adding \＆，as：
mquy boy．
＂ulmus tooth．
＂mimi the boy．
minnur the tooth．

The $\%$ is added also to nouns followed by me and， ${ }^{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{L}$ art，the is，tsep we are，t．p you are，ts they are； $\boldsymbol{t} \boldsymbol{t}$ I was，shr thou wast，sp he was，shap we were，shep you were， 5 仿 they were．

## Words．

Suyge the father．
Surfr the mother． Eqpujer the brother． quaung the daughter． 7pris the wine．

＂tre（sev）black．＇）
roturful white．
furl good．
い2ちら well，good．
752 bad．
ェ＂い naughty，bad．

Exercise 3.
 рш户口 п！




## Translation 4.

The mother has a good daughter．Have they a red rose？Yes，Sir，they have also a white rose．Is the daughter beautiful？Even the mother is beautiful （ $\mathbf{q}^{6} \boldsymbol{y}$ bylif）．The door and（the）key are bad．The son has a knife and（a）spoon．It is the orange．

## ThirdLesson．

## Plural of Nouns．

The plural is regularly formed by adding to monosyllables $t^{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{r}$ ，to words more than one syllable \％tr，as：
${ }^{1}$ ）Adjectives，as in English，are undeclined，except when used as substantives．This part of speech is fully treated in Lesson 22.

Sing. "uru cheek. ph b nose. u!usin ear. $\cdots \because 2$ girl.

Plur. rujubt cheeks.
plate noses.
mlumiqutr ears.


Nouns ending in silent $\boldsymbol{d}$ drop that letter in the plural, as:
 Pphumstum, Christian.

Compound words in which the latter part is monosyllable, form their plurals by adding $\boldsymbol{c}_{p}$, as:



2"ヶtiunetr steamships.


Words (punt).
qLIMLUE the head. "us .ER the eye.
 mцийипй the student.
mumeglize the teacher. fucantr the apple. qu"unturpe the writing-book. curie the man.
"primer pretty.
un qt ugly.
2ицииици diligent.
dull lazy, idle.
ヶ"r2 grey.

[menu brown.
fug but. fore what?

Exercise 5.








## Translation 6.

The teachers have many ( $\chi^{\text {mun }}$ ) school-houses. The doors have many keys. The sister has pretty eyes and white teeth. Have you the horses? No, Sir, I have the asses and (the) cows. What have the teachers? They have the diligent students. Asses have big ( $\boldsymbol{u n n}_{2} \mathbf{n}^{\prime \prime}$ ) ears. The mothers are ugly, but the daughters are pretty.

## Fourth Lesson．

## The partitive Sense．

The idea conveyed by some or any before a noun employed in the partitive sense，is expressed in Ar－ menian by the mere word，without any article，both in the singular and plural．Ex：
Sing．Zug bread or some Plur．dunthintor flowers． bread．

4шриш（some）butter
mules gold．




Sumblprat，eggs．
funtror pigs．

This form（without article）is also employed after nouns importing measure，quantity and weight；nor is the English preposition of then translated in Armenian．Ex．：
 coffee．
 «yumamer 次 Smug a slice of bread．
Sing．（tu）meth I had．
（ques）messier thou
hadst．
（wis）mists he had． cherries．

 of pens．
Plur．（tsp）mesthiap we had．
（mop）meshes you had．
（usuntep）mentors they had．

Words．

un meat．
amer water．

2＂umin sugar．
un salt．
 un！piece，bit．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { danang glove. } \\
& \text { fuculy glass, cup. } \\
& \text {.eugum/u vinegar. } \\
& \text { 亿'meqt.p }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { will you have? } \\
\text { do you wish? }
\end{array}\right. \\
& \text { ध'mentir }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{I} \text { will have. } \\
\text { I wish. }
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

## Exercise 7.








## Translation 8.

What has the daughter? She has a pair of gloves. Who (rid ov) has [some] sugar? We have [some] sugar and milk. Will you have a glass of water? No, I will have a glass of wine and a slice of cheese. The teacher has a pair of shoes. The fathers have pigs and goats. The brothers had a dozen eggs. Who has many flowers? The man has a pound of cherries.

## Fifth Lesson.

## Declension of Nouns.

There are in Armenian six cases:


the Genitive Ulonumıus.
the Dative


These cases present only four distinct forms, the Accusative being (in nouns though not in pronouns) the same with the Nominative, and the Dative with the Genitive, both in singular and plural, and in order to distinguish them in the sentence, we must ask the following questions:
for the Nominative 'who'? or 'what'?

| $"$ | $"$ | Accusative 'whom'? or 'what'? |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | Genitive | 'whose'?, 'of whom'? or 'of which'? |  |
| $"$ | "to whom'? or 'to which'? |  |  |
| $"$ | Dative | Ablative | 'from whom'? or 'from which'? |
| $"$ | $"$ | Instrumental 'with whom'? or 'with what'? |  |

There are six regular declensions, the first of which presents the most usual mode and comprises the greatest number of nouns.

First Declension.
a) without article (monosyllable).
Singular.
Plural.

(fen. and Dat. dm pt of or durntrm- of or to roses.
to rose.
Abl. writ from rose. durqtert from roses.

b) with the definite article') (polysyllable).

Nom. and Acc, whomp the mpmnstre the chairs. chair.
 or to the chair.
Abl.wねッnts from the chair
 chair.

## Remarks.

1. Nouns ending in "u preceded by a consonant add , in the oblique cases of the singular. Ex.:
Nom. and Acc. $1 / 2 / \boldsymbol{f}$


2. The possessor must in Armenian precede the object possessed, and the article is to be added to



## Words.

dung the tree. untroter the leaf. pupltyurfe the friend.
 4 Lutionulir the cage. pushumep the shop. x/eque the branch.
"name Sufi, the window.

mere the sword.
rumburive the sheath.
"ч"иumbqu the garden.

dtp, Sp\%, old. unix give (thou).
$\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ For the indefinite article see the 1 st lesson.

## Exercise 9.









## Translation 10.

The king's palace is new. The prince's daughter has a pair of white gloves. From the branches of the trees. With the machines. Give the eggs to the teachers. Give a cup of milk to the friend. The pupil's father has a black dog. They have a dozen bottles. From the curtains of the windows. She had the bird's cage. With the soldier's (q/imenn-zinvor) sword.

## Sixth Lesson.

## Second Declension.

This declension includes the nouns, excepting the monosyllables, ending in $\mathfrak{b}$, which make the Gen. and Dat. singular ${ }^{\prime}$ ) in $-m$ vo. Ex.:

## Singular.

a) without article.

Nom. and Acc. bligh " rim the son. church.
 of or to church.


b) with the definite article.


## Words.

なる LT, olive-tree.
curchue ts\% date-tree.
Ľ4tewgh Englishman.
"prumbint sanctuary. rush neighbour. Site soul.

[^0]ルュ／vineyard．
$4 \% \%$ island．

＂шquer／p pigeon．
ケrリmerper salvation．
quin colour．fyi nest．

diumurit ring．
nun limb．

floullez inhabitant．
$u n t r$ lord，owner．
aymmeq fruit．


## Exercise 11.





 L．

## Translation 12.

The lord of the vineyard was a good man．The son＇s teacher had a pretty rose．Give［some］grass （lunar）to the animal．The inhabitants of the island were rich（Supmeum）．What will you have？I will have the keys of the church．The neighbour＇s house was new． The horses of the Englishman were brown．The owner of the ring is a rich man．

## Seventh Lesson．

## Postpositions．

Only a few prepositions are retained from the An－ client and used in the Modern Armenian；the rest are postpositions，since they uniformly follow the nouns or pronouns which they govern．
a）Postpositions governing the genitive：
unitive before．quentin mat－before the door．
tube behind．umesphert－behind the house．
qt against．
M2 in．

 ＂Estumlfis of in in the room．
quanfore purguphors between the river and the town．［and black． ［Bul pup the weep oteqty between brown





b) Postpositions with the dative:

without.
Sourtup, for:
Stun with.
soon near.
 c) Postpositions with the ablative:
 besides.
 Slime far from. umentry stun- far from home.
d) Postpositions with the accusative:
$\div \div \%$ (prep.) $+\leftarrow \%!$ dm迎 towards the sea.
towards.



## Remark.

Where the prepositions in, at, to or into are used in English, we employ very often a simple accusative, especially with verbs indicating a state of rest or denoting a direction or motion from one place to another. Ex.:

 "numis faure \&-re lit que the man fell into the water.
 dunt 2 mm from tree to tree.

## Words.

4 un there is.
quin there are.
quip there was.
quips there were.
anele the fish (sing.).
Yu"quinture the inkstand.
"mme the wall. querfueple the bridge.

## Exercise 13.






 L.


## Translation 14.

The mother was [at] the window. There was a dish of meat upon the table. The bird's nest is on the tree. The ship goes down the river. There was [some] ink in the inkstand. The prince lives [in]
 church. He is far from home. She went ( $\boldsymbol{q}^{\text {sung }}$ ) out of the school-house without permission (Spuutiuso). Besides the roses there was also a lily ( $\left.2^{m\llcorner } \Sigma^{\text {uss }}\right)$.

## Eighth Lesson.

## Third Declension.

This declension contains a few nouns, chiefly monosyllables, which make the Gen. and Dat. singular ${ }^{1}$ ) in $\boldsymbol{m}$. Ex. :

Singular. (ML)
a) Without article.

Nom. and Acc. dm L sea.
Gen. and Dat. $\begin{aligned} \text { mil- of or mprem-i of or to the sun. }\end{aligned}$ to sea.
Abl. よm纯 from sea.
Inst. doled with sea.
b) With the definite article. unlace the sun.
whtreft from the sun.
uptremit with the sum.

Such are: zug Armenian. ч, cum class. dir hour.

 wind. ת us death. תumiz lad, boy. uS watch. \%t corpse. [f shovel. uni famine.
${ }^{1}$ ) See the footnote ${ }^{1}$ ), 6 th lesson.

The following four nouns elide in all other cases the vowel or compound vowel of the Nom. singular. Ex.:

mi, re. month.
zweum week.
aims $\tilde{f}_{1, \ldots, y}$ way.
Gen. and Dat. plume.

urfiun-.



Abl. tutus. witiot. 2mrdef. Finite.
Inst. qt lu- \&. wind.


Words.

Yum, r mast.
[ 7 mus $\boldsymbol{r}_{F}$ saddle. pond pes cub.
 tum tum/ chicken. Luyplttuin minute.
 ${ }^{6} \boldsymbol{r}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{q}^{\prime}$ мијдтип bright.
度relin last.
(""z"! big.
usurp year.

Exercise 15.








Translation 16.
Give the lily to the lad. I like ( $\boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{r}$ whup) the cow's milk. In the first (moug(iv) watch. Around the bright throne. The waves (whup) of the sea. Without gain. For the death of the friend. The chickens were near the old hen. With the helve of the shovel. The years of famine. The pupil is the last in the class. The first day of the week. Out of the way.

## Ninth Lesson.

## Law of Permutation and Elision.

It is a peculiarity of the Armenian language that when a syllable is added to a word ending in a con-
sonant, the rowel of the last syllable is either permuted or elided.

All words undergo these changes through conjugation, composition and derivation; as to declension, there are only a few nouns which are liable to the same changes in the Gen. and Inst. singular, with certain exceptions') however.

These vowels or compound vowels are: $\mathfrak{f , f , m}$,


1. \& changes into $\mathfrak{b}$, as:


2. 6 and - a) are elided in polysyllabic words, as:

 fruitful.
b) are changed into euphonic $c$ in polysyllables, when preceded or followed by two consonants, and in monosyllables, as:

 resting-place.
 library.

3. m changes into $m-$, as:


4. $b-$ changes into $b$, as:

"Listel/ chamber; "tot!
5. $\boldsymbol{f}$ - (eev), at the end of words, changes into ${ }^{m}{ }^{2}$ ) as:
 honourable.

6. $t-y$ changes into $k$, as:


[^1]
## Tenth Lesson.

Fourth Declension.
This declension includes the nouns denoting time which make the Gen. singular ') in moat (pron. (wis). Ex.: N., Ac. or day, \&c. q/itrp night, \&c. Gen., Dat. opm-m.
 Inst. op me. qletrom.
ufiwn summer; dill... winter; girth day, -time;







## Words.

quines spring.

${ }^{6}$ quifuul/ season. [me "is moon.

qu cool.
[ 4 lin very.
enos four.
anlunne ir sad.
firkin why?

Exercise 17.
 A




 (Lord) ひね (great) 5 :

## Translation 18.

I have a dozen books. We had a glass of wine. The son of the queen has a gold ring. The daughter

[^2]of the neighbour had a silver watch（dwormyg）．The bird is on the roof（misc）．There was a bottle of water on the table．Where（i np）are the fish？They are in the sea．Where are the girls？They are at the window of the church．Where are the books of the Armenian？They are upon his desk．

## Eleventh Lesson．

## Fifth Declension．

Nouns terminating in $-\boldsymbol{\sim}$ make the Gen．sing． in $m$ ，the Inst．sing．in mp，and the Gen．plur．in mig．Ex．：

Singular．
Plural．
N．，Acc．$u m$ man $-\delta$ promise，\＆oc．fumumme $\boldsymbol{r}^{2}$ tet promises，\＆c． G．，Dat．fumumifat or fugue－funumifing or fumumeiflitume． ane orle．
Abl．［umanmaits．
 Inst．funumifore or funummednd．funummertherd．

Also a few nouns＇）of different terminations make the Gen．Sing．in $\boldsymbol{m}$ ，as：

Gen．


split husband．5pymi．fimion－4 child．
 ルス＂ーケ Autumn．
un

Gen．

Words．

Snı゙化保 declension．
ןunkuphineir conjugation．
mene ir study．

Jujunurar program．
fay verb．pul yard．
shugner admiration．

site form．
Sum сиииирй true，faithful．
$\eta^{\text {stoup }}$ difficult．
Sunken rich．
м！．рии＂poor．
maura（pron．quelurld） blithesome．
${ }^{1}$ ）The t and－－in the last syllable of these words are subject to the law of permutation；see the 9th lesson．

## Exercise 19.








Translation 20.
Where are you? I am [in] the yard of the old house. What will you have? I will have the rings of the girl. Give a bit of bread and a cup of milk to the poor child. There is a nest on the belfry. They had a long course of study. The doors of the school-house are old. The leaves of the flowers are yellow. The smile of the child. The tail of the black dog is long. The head of the fish (sing.).

## Twelfth Lesson.

## Sixth Declension.

Nouns terminating in $\mathbf{- n 6} \mathbf{- 2}$ are declined after the following paradigm.

## Singular.





Plural.




Words.






 ness.







$2 \boldsymbol{2} \zeta \boldsymbol{\omega}$
, Ihd great, large.
F"IMP all. f"ינ verb.



Exercise 21.








## Translation 22.

The young man is true to his duties. The study of sciences is very useful. There are many words in the translations of your grammar. The teacher's patience is rery great. Patience is a great virtue. Without success. Idleness is the mother of all vices. The verb is the life of the sentence.

## Thirteenth Lesson.

## The Auxiliary Verb.

$$
\left.\mathbf{b}^{\wedge^{1}}\right) I a m .
$$




Singular (bumb).
Plural ( $3-t^{2}-\mathrm{m} \frac{16}{}$ ). tu ${ }^{2}$ ) Lif I am.

‥ $\leqslant$ he, she or it is.
oflat tup we are.
T~ー+ tip youl are.
minit Lis they are.

[^3]
t． 5 I was．

$\approx 5_{r}$ he，she or it was．
ven ship we
тn⿱＋the you
－nett biro they
t．toque I was．
Tw－l b $_{\text {que }}$ ，thou wast．
－2 toneme he，she or it was．

ヶ～ー＋bine you．
mint toy moth they．安




bu w hun clump I should



Tー－＂Reじulte you would

 tit be．


Fillip or try
Cain ramiro let them be．










[^4]
Present $L \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{L} \eta \boldsymbol{r}$ being.
Past $L_{\text {quid }}$ been.


## Remarks.

1. The compound tenses are formed by combining the Past Participle of the principal verb with the auxi-

 whemp rituir I shall have been (I shall be been).
2. The negative of the auxiliary $\ell \mathcal{s}$ is formed by prefixing the letter 2 , as: $\varepsilon \boldsymbol{L}$ I am not; $2 \leqslant$ he, she

3. The predicate adjective, as in English, is always in the singular, as:
U.ptrep amyoum k, The sun is bright.

4. When in English, the predicate noun always agrees in number with the subject, it may sometimes be, in Armenian, put also in the singular, with nouns or pronouns implying plurality, as:

Utit.p typugr bitp, We are brethren (liter. brother).

## Fourteenth Lesson.

## Determinative Adjectives.

These words always take , their place before a substantive and remain undeclined. They are divided into four classes: demonstrative, possessive, numeral and indefinite adjectives.

Demonstrative Adjectives.
These are:
мил", зu, or "um this or these.
urı or um that or those.
us or wis that or those (referring to an object more distant than w'm or min).

These adjectives precede the definite form of the noun. Ex.:

－jj murre that book．
$\cdots \quad \cdots \quad 14$ fine that lady．
2aje yuunmin the same cat．
－
－jo qunulthtre those caps．
2 mg matres the same persons．

## Words．

＂uni star．
qt her medicine．

m jun cheek．
＂$\quad$ \％q nation．
Spuwiruwing hospital．

MM！
［aurar fresh．
Summer ripe．
mem pu glad．
uncool hungry．
なирише or－p thirsty．

dimple parents．
7＂prig school．
廿＂S contented．
quass bitter．
dust，heavy．


Stouquilir obedient．


なu＂乌乡uriungme mortal．

## Exercise 23.












## Translation 24.

This butter is fresh．That medicine was very bitter．These apples are ripe，but those pears are not ripe．That child will be good．Those girls were very idle．Give these flowers to the same ladies．The sun is bright．The stars are distant．Those mountains are not high．The forms of these adjectives are simple． Those young men would be contented．Are you hungry？ No，I am not hungry，but I am thirsty．Be a good boy．

## Fifteenth Lesson．

Irregular Declensions．${ }^{1}$ ）
A．
B．
N．，Ace．Sore father，\＆c．
G．，D．Sor．
Abl．Soroz．
Inst．Sop Snd or Sormd．

C．

D．


Laumenema²）God，dic．
Liummeduy．
Lummed of．
L．unnedSong．
E．
Singular．
N．，Acc．unquy boy，\＆c．
G．，D．«пでー・
Abl．«nyueft．

Plural．
unqu＋boys，\＆c．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { u゙でy. } \\
& \text { 幺グッグー。 } \\
& \pi n \eta \pi y \sin \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

F．
N．，Acc．fiur man，\＆c．Siurity men，\＆c． G．，D．Surlit＂ Abl．Niur 7 t． Inst．Naurtur．
fivprong．
Niopry nys．


A．Like $\operatorname{Largr}^{\mathrm{mar}}$ a declined its derivatives；also


B．In the the same manner as $\boldsymbol{r m L}$ are declined：


 in－law（husband＇s brother）；strer sister－in－law（the wife of the husband＇s brother）；uist father－in－law iwife＇s

${ }^{1}$ ）The irregularities are chiefly confined to the cingular．
${ }^{2}$ ）Lummend when denoting a god follows the first ileclension．
${ }^{3}$ ）Also its derivatives．
（．）In the same manner as oft are declined among a few others：


## Remark．

Excepting the irregular nouns，and those of the sixth regular declension，all nouns may also follow the first declension（the most usual paradigm）；but for the sake of cuphomy，the learner is advised to decline every noun after the proper forms of its declension．

## Words．

Soptrienur uncle（paternal）．Suytalt looking－glass． Soquprur aunt なoproneuje uncle（maternal）． soprupure aunt orticep law．

 then＇Jl hat，bonnet．

 Spewing ill，sick．

［Juz！fíul handkerchief．
20qu！ttum gown．


ヶthurly fez．
Sou here．
Sis there．
＂促＂always．Sheri now．


Exercise 25.









 ш

Translation 26.
The lady＇s brother was［in］that palace．Where was the uncle＇s book？It was［in］the pocket of the father．These boys are diligent．Those men are idle．

The boys＇mother will be here today．Lives of great men are sublime．This coat is for the brother，and that gown is for the sister．From the old aunt．That hitter medicine was for the sick brother－in－law．From the father of light．Give this handkerchief to the aunt．
 I shall be［in］Amassia（ $\mathbf{L}$ dinupum）to－morrow．

## Sixteenth Lesson．

## Possessive Adjectives．

These are：
bur or pulps my．

Atp or atcilis our．

br＂pros his，her or its．Retry their．
The suffixes ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\prime}} \boldsymbol{\sim} \tau$ and $\boldsymbol{2}$ or $\leftarrow$ are appended to the nouns followed by these adjectives．Ex．：
is efuenfone my pencil．
＋n－Snit thy top．

 $b_{r}^{2} b_{u}, f r^{2}!_{\tau}$ and $b_{r}^{2} b^{2}$ are usually substituted for these adjectives．
a）The $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ and $\mathcal{Z}$ or $⿷$ for the singular，${ }^{2}$ ）as：
ッサッバ $m y$ spoon． «чшитипшршขт thy fork． mete his or her broom．
ot y fumburl $\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text {上 }}$ our shop．
gte unease your house．
c）The $t r^{2} b=$ ，$t r^{2}!\tau$ and $t r^{2} b 2$ for the phurat of monosyllabic words，as：

4m（t－ribu our cow or cows，1）\＆c．
The possessive adjectives must be repeated before every noun of the same sentence，as：

My father and my mother are here．

## Words．

．${ }^{\text {unum } / \text { purse．}}$ dowliugng watch．
 tишешш安и captain．
 ＂umiz mistake． шヶル」にら immortal．

Soptriornirl cousin．
 niece．［ew．



Exercise 27.











 （needle－case）

## Translation 28.

My dog is old．Thy cat is white．Where are my books？Your books and（your）pens are on your desk． She has many mistakes in her translation．Here is

[^5]your father's stick. My soul is immortal. My booly is mortal. Your consins were |in| our garden. Where is his sister? His sister is not here. That is our mother's purse. Their brothers would be here to-day. My niece goes to school with her nephew. Our flowers and (our) lilies are pretty. Her eyes and (her) eyebrows are black. Their uncle's horse is brown. My cousins will be here to-morrow.

## Seventeenth Lesson.

## Proper Nouns.

There are in Armenian:

1. Proper names of persons:

b) Surnames, which are formed by appending $\mathfrak{b - m}$ a particle denoting origin or family, and corresponding in sense with the English son or Scotch mac, as: L.quirtmi Mac Adam; Uuntspustemi Stephenson.
2. Names of countries, provinces, touns, mountains, seas, rivers, lakes, months, as: bepmum Europe; fomerphum Turkey; $\quad \mathbf{1}$ пии



## Remarks.

1. Proper nouns follow the first declension. 1)
2. All the proper nouns (excepting those of persons) ending in f.m make the Gen. in fog, as:
 England.
 of Germany.
3. Proper nouns admit of no article in the Nomb, Gen. and Inst., if not preceded by an adjective or a possessive modifier, however they always have the definite article, when in the Acc. and Abl. cases, as:

[^6]

Thptints lme quir I come from（the）Berlin．

4．Proper names of places take no article and remain in the simple accusative，where in English，the prepositions ${ }^{1}$ ）in or at，to or into are used，as：

 Anstria．

5．Proper names of seas，rivers，mountains，cities and months followed by the class names $2-\operatorname{dea}$ sean river， as appositive modifiers，remain undeclined，whereas each of the latter is varied after its respective de－ clension，as：
N．，Acc．Uter $\begin{aligned} \\ m\end{aligned}$ le the Black sea．
（f．，D．2ntimu quanh of or to the river Rhine．


6．National appellations ${ }^{2}$ ）are formed from the names of countries，cities and places，by appending to them the suffixes $y t,-y t$ or $f y t$ ，as：




## Words．

 3＂とцюm Julius． 1，виши C＇aesar． ヶヶッグ George． frumpuys Raphael．
 Furuy $\zeta_{L}$ Israel．
$\mathbf{s t r}, \mathbf{s p m p}^{3}$ ）Sir．
 splifu，spu．Mistress，Mrs． Ophern，Opr．Miss．
 Rev．
bpuincest Beatrice．

[^7]

Lu"и Asia.
Lerrels Africa.
『peruquin Mesopotamia.
fпneu/ии Russia.
Ufougtrun $L$ United.

br!um the Euphrates.
spaph the Tigris.
Shewhurybin north.
Sup meaylis south.
1.mıй Selina.
drume (was) born.
Allonue died.
[Furquiulity translated.
"ugbtby visited.
₹ mion plain, field.
puwnuml.p toy.
qtumse, wrimetap bank.
4p umupundm $\boldsymbol{p}$ lies.



Exercise 29.













 LL Of



Translation 30.
George is my friend. Where is my daughter Beatrice? She is with her sister Isabella. My teacher was [in] Russia. Constantinople is the capital of Turkey. Shakespeare [was] born [at] Stratford, [in] England. David was the king of Israel. Julius Caesar

mum opp）．Mr．Zohrabian translated these books．Miss＇s Sirpoohi lives now［in］Marsovan．Mr．Jacob Afarian goes from Samson［to］Charshanba．Amassia is an old city on the banks of the Iris．Where are Mrs．Hagopian＇s white gloves？They are on the chest of drawers of Mr．Hagopian．The Red sea lies between Africa and
 between the Euphrates and the Tigris．Mrs．Zabel Donelian is a learned lady．Lake Erie is in North America．The Amazon，the Orinoco，and the Parana are in South America，and flow［to］the Atlantic



## Eighteenth Lesson．

## Formation of Female Appellations．

As in English，Armenian nouns have no distinctive forms，but a few have different forms to distinguish the masculine from the feminine．

The masculine is distinguished from the feminine：
a）By using words wholly or radically different，as：

Masculine（wrurquir）．
мриипши cock．
$2^{\text {ne }}$ dog．
qu＂up！u！bullock．
$\boldsymbol{g}^{m} \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{L}$ bull； $\boldsymbol{t}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ ox．
＂uдtauif buck．
fur g ram．
sonfumiz he－goat．
\％horse．
＂！quell he－wolf．
un ped lion．
\＆urmeduin bird（cock）．
Sued＇father．
Surf！papa．
${ }^{6}$＇rime，brother．
＂r 7 l ${ }^{\prime}$ or measure son．
diutue boy．

Sure hen．
pud bitch．
tropine heifer．
4 叫 cow．
uرよも行所 doe．
supt ewe．
ur she－goat．
quietly mare．
t\％quell she－wolf．
Sure un nad lioness．
stull bird（hen）．
singh mother．
siupll＇l mama．
．evil sister．
human daughter．
will！girl．
\＆unuy bridegroom．
self or trey husband．
tipopmptr or planner t ne－

## phew．

u／nup，＂unlit Mister，Mr．
थчшия，gentleman．［man．
 oufrerp bachelor．
dtrimerp old man．
surer man．
ッиши or Sum grand－father．

Sur tu bride．
y／fis or 1 化乡 wife．
 niece．
unplifir Mistress，Mrs．
mplefis，opherrit lady．
ophir miss，young lady．

мчшишш old woman．
4／ir，woman．
sui f or Susi／p grand－mother．
b）By appending the suffixes $-\mathbf{4 f}$ and－inュュ，as：

＂M－rF ${ }^{1}$ ）$\mu_{R}^{\prime 2}$ a saint．

q／inguist hero．

Zug $\boldsymbol{N}_{\bar{E}}$ an Armenian．
 man．
$\tau^{p w g b^{2}}{ }^{2}$ neighbour．
ๆ．1．war Mr．Rose．
$\boldsymbol{7} \cdot \mathbf{u} \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{p}^{\prime} \mathrm{Mr}$ ．Love．
ๆ．2业乡 Mr．Haïg．



rluguigun－f！heroine．
［furn－4f queen．［lady． 2uju－S！$d_{p}$ an Armenian U． lady．

 or Miss Rosa．
st\％．or $\mathbf{v} / \mathrm{r}^{\mathrm{minnj2}}$ Mrs．or Miss Love．［noosh．
sf\％．2uy！mingz Mrs．Наїga－

## Remark．

Proper names and appellations derived from them begin with capital letters；but adjectives derived from them begin with small letters，as：
 Spanish．

## Words．

 Smell（hoviv）shepherd． hurler painter．
dunquanh，qtanump young． ＂hies lovely，pretty． 4uии！уии blue．

[^8]Y"isis count.
uiture name, noun.
 w/umn stable.
«ишрию
"rF orphan.
untund tif I have seen.

楊 $q$ "
mitigurd t he has had.

## Exercise 31.







 шリ'







Translation 32.
My uncle is a bachelor. Her daughter is a poetess. I have seen the bridegroom and the bride. His niece is a young girl. Is it a he-wolf or a she-wolf? It is a she-wolt. They have seen the actor and the actress. Your sister is a shepherdess. Their aunt is my neighbour. Your mother is a German lady. That lady is a princess. Mr. Arshag is a painter, and Miss Rosa is a paintress. The count and the countess were [in] York
 and Victoria is the queen of England. Elisabeth was a heroine. Do you know that gentleman? Yes, Sir, his name is Arsen. Our nephews have many horses and mares. My niece lives with an Italian lady. The little girl with the blue eyes is an orphan. Those gentlemen are the cousins of these young ladies.

## Nineteenth Lesson.

## Numeral Adjectives.

There are in Armenian two kinds of mumeral adjectives, viz. cardinal and ordinal.

## 1. Cardinal Numbers.


d!4) one.
${ }^{4} \boldsymbol{m}^{\prime} y^{\prime \prime}=$ two.
tresp $^{\text {tap }}$ three.
$\Sigma^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{R}^{\prime \prime}$ four.
Sphor five.
$4 \log$ six.
tob $\boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ seven.
$m \boldsymbol{P}_{[ }$eight.
frep nine.
umup ten.

unumitrolue twelve.
mumintplep thirteen.
unumintione ${ }^{\prime \prime} l^{\prime \prime \prime}$ fourteen.
unumble Splor fifteen.
umuluturlty sixteen.
unumberorpe seventeen.
unuatitumpr eighteen.

.pumis twenty.


.pumintrat twenty-three, etc.

.риш",.....と forty.



m\&umes eighty.
phimumes ninety.
Sumprin a hundred. fone. Surphers a hundred and ${ }_{\text {trlme }}$ Surprep two hundred. trap Surkup three hundred. sumiure a thousand.
Sunqun Sproq Surprofifteen hundred.
$\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{p r} \boldsymbol{r}$ ten thousand.


## Remarks.

1. Nouns preceded by the cardinal numbers remain in the singular, as:
tryme umer two houses; Spry drupr five men.
2. bu\&- without a substantive expressed becomes krtu-+, as:

3. It is not permitted to say unurituadh! Surphp,


 the indefinite article, as in English. Ex.:

A hundred or a thousand piasters, Surphermir

5. The expression: 'I am 15, 20, 40 etc. yoars old. camot be rendered literally, but must be ex-
 How old are you? is translated; +س々 unupt/umint. Ex.:


6. Days of the month are expressed by cardinal numbers. Ex.:
 of May.
7. The question: 'What day of the month is it to-


8. The English 'on the sixtle etc. is rendered in


Note. Verbs denoting time govern the Dative, as:




9. The hours of the day or night are expressed (see the note above, 8) thus:



it is ten O'clock, duc/ए unums 5 .



10. Cullective numbers are formed by suffixing $t-\frac{k}{\xi}$, as:
quy $\boldsymbol{r}_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ a pair, a brace. trituthen about 30.
ltytw half-dozen.

a dozen.
mumitbut about ten.

|  | - | 40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jturithem |  | 50 |
| Suproctum | - | 100 |
| Surqupltat | - | 100 | pumitben a score.

11．Proportional numerals which express a quantity multiplied，are：
que ${ }^{2}$ q．simple．

or twofold．｜fold．
．pw n．wии．unn！fourfold．
in munumm／l／，triple or three－
12．The English＇some twenty＇etc．is rendered in



## Words．

Jor pr（u－）9rrepr the Bible．
 Jun t／ $\boldsymbol{s}^{\text {tomas }}(\mathbf{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{s} \cdot$ ）in the year of our Lord（A．D．）． un um ago，before．彳＇mun！！

．．．and ．．．are．
Y＇～゙んち make． uinquut times．
dur hour． 52 page．

before Christ（B．C．）．
que discovered．
Sunn volume．
q／erimgis，the peasant．
qumemi／child．
$\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{l}$, century．
says lieut．＂r that．

## Exercise 33.






 Lo
















## Translation 34.

My neighbour has 3 pounds of sugar. The princess has two palaces. We have 240 pupils. 489. 1864. 55. 500.11 . 1000. 10000. 1000000. I have seen 21 merchants. The city of Trebizond has 45000 inhabitants. A (the) day has 24 hours, and an (the) hour has 60 minutes. We have a score roses. 35 and 42 are 77. How much is three times nine? 3 times 9 make 27 . In 1860 the city of Heidelberg had 14,502 inhabitants; now it has $40,000.7$ days make a week. 30 days make a month. The Bible says that the days of man are three score years and ten. Columbus discovered America in 1492. My father was born in the year 1844. How old is your mother? She is 55 years old. Where were you yesterday at seven o'clock? I was [in] my room with the singer. The king and the queen will be [in] Rome ( $2 \mathrm{~nm} / \sqrt{5}$ ) on the 10 th of June. What o'clock will it be to-morrow at this hour (, (, durna)? It will be eight. My teacher has some 200 volumes of books. This grammar has 144 pages. Anatolia College, Mar-


## Twentieth Lesson.

## Ordinal Numbers.

 ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinal by appending tertr. They are as follows:
unnemirs first.



shintrever fifth.
dugteret sixth.
moprotmrt seventh. m Pbtrer eight. pinstery ninth. mumitberrt tenth.
unumblacelstreat 11 th.
ununstummetr"r\% 12 th.
umunthptaptert 13 th.
anumbeと"Mutrmet 14 th.
punstrent 20 th.
tptumeittrert 30th.
puncuancliterer 40 th.
dhumesterat 50 th.
2uなumstre"rt 60 th.

mßumerterer 80th.
fintouncerberert 90th.
Supperteret 100th.
Surpror unumbe Spinqtert 115 th.
Spinq Surper
Sunqurterer 1000 th.

10006 th.
Mpembertr 1000000 th.

Erert 126000000 th.


## Remarks.

1. Fractional numbers are expressed by ordinal numbers, as in English, as:


 half an hour; duiNme $4, \ldots$, one hour and a half.
2. Proper names of princes take the ordinal numbers without an article, as:
 George III.
3. The distinctive numbers (numeral adverbs) are expressed by the ordinal numbers, as:


${ }^{1}$ ) Value of the letters of the alphabet used as numerals

| ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 10 | $\chi$ | 100 | $n$ | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{R}$ | 2 | 1 | 20 | r | 200 | " | 2000 |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | 30 | J | 300 | 4 | 3000 |
| ' | 4 | /1] | 40 | $\%$ | 400 | u | 4000 |
| $b$ | 5 | $\delta$ | 50 | 2 | 500 | [ | 5000 |
| $\eta$ | 6 | 4 | 60 | " | 600 | $y$ | 6000 |
| $\xi$ | 7 | $\zeta$ | 70 | 2 | 700 | 2 | 7000 |
| 1 | 8 | * | 80 | ${ }^{4}$ | 800 | 4 | 8000 |
| 18 | 9 | 7 | 90 | 2 | 900 | + | 9000 |

4．Both，all three，all four are to be rendered by $w_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ ：the preceding numeral or substantive takes the definite article，as：
 four．
 all six brothers．

5．All the numeral adjectives follow the first declension．

Names of the months．

3＂chme．．． $\boldsymbol{l}$ January．
фliuploweul February．
Uaw March．
Luth April．
Ш＇uy pu May． 3＂．гь／и June．

Oq＂umm August．
Utrumbutrar September．
Z＂luntuftr October．



Names of the days．

1／pmik Sunday．






（On）Tuesday bitapurlf

Words．
fin part．


Gume．uйtur，captain．



funcurnhum next．
2tprillonumint devout．
胙＂＂ul begins．
$\eta_{\text {lin }}$（acc．），pima（dat．）me．
amend tho they have given．

Exercise 35.





















Translation 36.
This man has $41 / 3$ pounds [of] pears for his chilldren. Saturday is the last day of the week. My niece visited me [on] Wednesday. The days are not short in June and July. February is the second month in the year; August is the eighth. Henry VIII. king of England. (The) four is the half of (the) eight. Give me three pounds and a half [of] sugar. His nephews will be here [on] Friday. They have given the half of that cheese to my neighbour. When does that devout old lady go to church [on] Sunday? She goes at eleven o' clock and comes home at half past one.

## Twenty-First Lesson.

## Indefinite Adjectives.

When used without a substantive, these words are pronouns. ${ }^{3}$ ) With a substantive, however, they are adjectives.
with every.
$\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime \prime \prime \prime \prime \prime \prime}$ all.
$\cdots r_{\text {F }}$

Tong is same.


met：another．
＂／new，merlin other．
frempusurn each． putt\％， $\boldsymbol{s}_{\boldsymbol{c}}$ ，a few，some．
eu many，much．
sum，位 a great many．
dit purr／several．

nipund how much？
＂$\%$ ，：．．．no，not．
 －a．


 certain．
$\boldsymbol{p} / \boldsymbol{2}$ little．

fit e what？
in which？
Words．
Sum＂ul／age；size．
lem sorrow．

Lepke country．
sine thorn．




furs thing．

Exercise 37.













${ }^{1}$ ）Nouns preceded by many，how many？etc．usually remain in the singular．

## Translation 38.

God is the father of all men. Every rose has its thorns. All the houses of this town are very high. Such a translation would be easy. Give me a few pens. Many a man is happy. Several (cum) men have the same name. Each boy has received seven piasters. She had some mistakes in her translation. Both soldiers are dead. Certain books are not good for young people. The whole night was cold. No rule is without ex-
 friends. Little wealth, little sorrow. That girl has no friends. Every man is mortal. What bird is that? It is a lark. A little boy had a great many pretty flowers in his garden. My sister has received a letter from a certain Mrs. Clark. No man is without faults. Every day in thy life is a leaf in thy history.

## Twenty-Second Lesson.

## Adjectives.

Adjectives, as in English, uniformly precede the noun which they qualify, and remain undeclined, excent when used as substantives. ${ }^{1}$ ) Ex.:


Sulmeum lizlunis o rp a rich prince.

 (man).

A noun may take the place of an adjective denoting a material. Ex.:
"ul durfugng $\boldsymbol{N}_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ pa gold watch.


Many adjectives are roots as in English, such as:


[^9]But the greater number are derivatives, and may be known by the following affixes and suffixes added to a substantive: -
a) -2 - diu hope; -i,!!," hopeless.
 happy.






-

but - mptetatur wqqtp oriental nations.


$\cdots$ - - $\boldsymbol{\sim}$





ni - lefumunni [
Adjectives ') denoting a nation are formed by appending the suffix $-\mathfrak{q} \boldsymbol{\sim}$. Ex. :




Adjectives denoting a nation's language terminate in teth or arts. Ex.:

 pmentert panto Russian words.



[^10]
## Remarks．

1．Most abstract norms are formed from adjectives


mfume $\boldsymbol{1}^{1)}$ sad，etc．

un／up～ーロ゙と－2 sadness．

2．There are a great many adjectives that require their complement in the Dative，Ablative or Instrumen－ tala ${ }^{2}$ ），where in English they employ any one of the prepositions of，for，to，on，with，etc．or no preposition at all．Ex．：
 reward．

 dissatisfied with their condition．

Tour quell！tavilimeant he is deprived of living．
 full of flowers．
rink mule

## Words．

${ }^{4} \boldsymbol{r l}_{\text {lit up }}$ heaven．

updo／wasp．
＂／pwn insect．
shunts body．
Supt soul．
She＂carpenter．


／и！шu，advice．


 unesi／／plant．

Sumner ripe．
«Su»u unripe．

мип．úplisp virtuous．
＊iuplyuyfis human．

dhumputauj silk，－en．

Suıu！и＂．uy eminent．
［
faupraite handsome．
Surtoll agreeable．
dust heavy．
trifture＂r heavenly．

[^11]Illume metal.
qnummes library.
4, ${ }^{\text {roster }}$ p religion.
. $\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\sim}$



Stor mighty yopue"p strong.
Sur!,uc... necessary.
dupr,fiup fit.

Th fut alike.

## Exercise 39.













 ипк ן

际裉:

Translation 40.
The Nile is a large river. Henry is a good pupil. A good advice is precious. Miss Elizabeth is a diligent little girl. That low (gid) house is on a high mountain. The sick count lives in a beautiful palace. The king had a gold cup in his hand. What had the handsome young man? He had a silver fork. The black eyes of that Armenian young lady are very fine. Michael Angelo was a famous sculptor, and Raphael Sanzio was a great painter. Many plants have always green leaves. Those books are very useful and agree-
able．（The iron is a heary metal．The rich are not always happy，and the poor are not always unhappy． The rich and the poor are alike before God．What beautiful blue eyes！England has a wise old queen． There is some delicious food on the wooden table． The German army and the English navy are mighty： The Turkish soldiers are brave．Warren was noted for the sweetness of his disposition．

## Twenty－Third Lesson．

## Degrees of Comparison．

The two degrees of comparison are the compara－ tive and superlative．

The comparative is formed by prefixing $--t \cdot b$ more， or it is the simple form of the positive，－the latter by prefixing $w \mathrm{ot}^{2}$ ．．the most．

Comparative．



## Superlative．

m，マinmpunál the highest
mozionqtatypl the most beautiful．
Degrees of diminution are expressed by prefixing
 for the superlative，as：
oqumulun useful；2aールュ oqumíun less useful；

 give the adjectives the force of superlatives，as：

 student．

## Remarks．

English them is rendered in two different ways，viz．：
1．When preceded by a substantive or pronoun， than is not translated，and the substantive or pronoun is put in the ablative case，as：
 the moon.
 thum I.
 than Cicero.
2. It is translated by $+\boldsymbol{2}$, when the comparison is merely expressed by $--\frac{b}{2 b}$ or $2 n-m$, without an ad-
 is more gold than silver.
3. When two different adjectives or verbs are compared with one another, than must likewise be rendered by $+\mathrm{m}^{2}$, as:
 than prudent.
 more than you work.
4. As... as or so... as is rendered by $-\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{2} \boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{\leftarrow}$



мй
that girl is as handsome as innocent.

our garden is as fruitful as yours.

these novels are not so interesting as those.

your house is not so high as that palace.
$\overline{5}$. When a relation between two comparatives is expressed, the English the ... the before them is translated by $\operatorname{man}^{2}+\mathrm{m}^{2}$. . . $m^{\prime} \mathrm{m}_{2}+\mathrm{m}^{2}$, as:


## Words.

$4 m m^{2} g$ street.
Spr"י口丩יunul square. mpruqth stork.
qumura gay.
unnolv, the former.
4.relun the latter.

[^12]yurit class．
M，m means．
知uir money．
FEMC hill．
Smiftom valley．
uzhump world．
y，мии＂и lead．
＇llique bee．
2truir silk－worm．
$\tau^{\text {me．p．＂}}$ duke．
dsmı．e parents．

цшј\％broad．stiz narrow．
＂e．ume illuant $p$ studious．
 est．
 $\eta{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$＂youngest． ＂：nel＂sharp．
ๆpoutgomglez amusing．

\＆unugh intelligent．
［u＂ll or－mest／l deep．

Sulnqupun or $-\boldsymbol{k} \%$ quiet．


Exercise 41.
фпппグ这





















## Translation 42.

The morning was warm ; the evening was warmer. That was the warmest night of the year. This church is higher than the other. Mary is the happiest girl in the world. Napoleon I. was the greatest general. (The) iron is a very useful metal; it is more useful than (the) gold and (the) lead. The most usetul insects are the bee and the silk-worm. This house is not so old as the other. The duke's palace is more high than broad. My parents are less rich than your friends, but they are happier and more contented. The richest men are not always the happiest. Our cat is not so strong as your little dog. Henry is as idle as his younger brother. The $22^{\text {nd }}$ of June is the longest, and the $22^{\text {nd }}$ of December is the shortest day of the year. Mr. Aram is a very polite man; he is politer than his eldest brother. The quieter a life is, the happier it is. The longer the days, the shorter the nights.

## Twenty-Fourth Lesson.

## Regular Verbs.

The verb consists of two elements, viz. the root and the terminations. The former is always invariable in regular verbs; the latter, however, undergo certain variations, by which persons and tenses are distinguished.

By the termination of the Infinitive Mood we distinguish three different forms of conjugation, viz.:

The first conjugation, with the Infinitive Mood ending in $b_{L}$, as: $\boldsymbol{q}^{n} \boldsymbol{l}^{\boldsymbol{d}} \mathfrak{L}_{L}{ }^{1}$ ) to work:

The second conjugation, with the Infinitive ending: in $f_{L}$, as: puoul to speak.


## Formation of the tenses.

The present tense of the Indicative is formed from the Infinitive by changing its final $L_{L}$ into $\mathcal{S}$ and pre-

[^13]fixing the syllable te，as：＂prta to love，$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text {＂prss } \\ \text { I lore：}\end{array}\right.$
 リッヅワート I read．

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing its final $f s$ or $f s$ into $k$ ，and $-s$ into $-i b$ ，


The Perfect＇）is formed from the Infinitive by changing its terminations $b_{L}, b_{L}$ and $m_{L}$ into $t_{2} f^{\prime}, t_{y} m$,
 dwell，to live，floultymj ； $\boldsymbol{\sim}$

The first or simple Future and the first Conditional are formed by prefixing $\quad$ rb $\boldsymbol{b}$ to the Subjunctive Present and Imperfect，which are，in regular verbs， the same as the Indicative Present and Imperfect without in as：

The formation of the tenses in the other moods will be seen in the paradigms．
Singular（ $\mathbf{b}$ ぞ 46 ）．
Plural（3～ť－th）．

IIT＂prts ${ }^{3}$ ）I love．
＂＂prbw thou lovest．
＂．＂rirt he or she loves．



In＂ertit I loved．
＂prter thou lovedst．
＂＂lrite he loved．


Perfect（ $\left.1, \cdots+\cdots \mathrm{r} t \mathrm{~mL}_{\mathrm{L}}\right)$ ．
＂prtyt I loved． ＂prtyir thou lovedst． ＂rity he loved．

${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ ）See the footnote，page 21，1）．
${ }^{2}$ ）For the formation of the compormed tenses，see the $13^{\text {th }}$ lesson，Remark 1.
${ }^{3}$ ）See the footnote，lesson 13，2）．

Future（ $\mathbf{1} \boldsymbol{\square}-\boldsymbol{2} \boldsymbol{2}$ ） ．
－$\quad$ burns I shall ＂pres－thou wilt ＂rot he will
n！＋！＂proa＋we shall
love．＂＂pret you will love． ＂＂pts they＂

## 



## 

［nim＂pres let me love． ＂rn！love（thou）．
［－n＂pry let him love．
＂rロビ2＋let us love．
＂prtat＇t love（you）．
！hin＂pres let them love．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Present ( } \mathfrak{6}!\mathfrak{t}\{\mathbf{m j}) \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\text { Imperfect } \left.\left(\mathbf{u}^{2}\right\}-\boldsymbol{- w} \mathbf{- w}\right)
$$



## 

Present＂rr＂\％loving．
Past＂prom．，＂pr！－t loved．
Future＂hts－to or about to love．
Conjugate in the same manner：

Jurat：to respect．
$\overbrace{L_{1}} \boldsymbol{L}_{L}$ to forgive，to pardon．
$q^{2} b_{L}$ to buy．
2 list，to make．
orsint to bless．

Surat to clean．
$\cdots{ }^{\omega} \boldsymbol{L}_{L}$ to sweep．
＂crumbly to learn，to study． ＂．q踥L to want．
CuE to hear．

## Remarks.

1. There is only one way to render the expression: I love, I do love and I cm loving, viz. Ip "pros: - I was loving or $I$ used to love $=\frac{1}{2}$ " $/ \rho^{\prime} t!$, etc.
2. The prefix ic (in the case of monosyllabic
 I give) appears only in the Present and Imperfect Indicative. The following verbs do not take it even in
 mercer I have.
3. $\left\{\right.$ is apostrophed ( $\boldsymbol{l} \boldsymbol{\prime}$ ) before a vowel, as $\xi^{\prime} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime}$ ${ }^{2}$ bur I sing; t'umbor I hate; t'meqtor I want.
4. The English I am to or I have to is translated by the Future Participle compounded with the Present and Imperfect Indicative of the auxiliary verb $\mathfrak{b}$, as:

Vahram is to learn German,

I have to write a letter,


## Words.

 row.
adrancl/ noise.
"י/um/ nightingale.


qurtiqun beer.





"un!に更" picture.
Thtrlt to forgive, to pardon.


Shourlta to invent.

dw/u tL to sell.

Exercise 43.













## Translation 44.

What do you want？I want some money．He defends his honour．I shall drink a cup of beer． Shakspeare wrote many dramas．Fulton invented the steamboat．What have you to sell？We have to sell our horses．What will they buy？They have to buy Otto＇s French grammar；they are to learn that lan－ guage．I come from the vineyard．Respect God＇s law， if you will be happy．Let them study their lessons． Let him clean his boots．Did you hear the report？ No，but my elder brother has heard it．Who sews this fine linen shirt？My younger sister sews it．Who has painted that fine picture？The old painter has painted it．God bless our school．

## Twenty－Fifth Lesson．





Singular（レッドと）

报 lur！I speak．
＂fou！thou speakest．
＂fou！he speaks．

＂tumult you speak．
＂lou＇？they

## 

If layouts I spoke．
＂luoutbr thou spokest． ＂puorise he spoke．

If louth＋we
＂luoutb＋you spoke．
＂pores they．

fuouty-y I spoke. fuouty-r thou spokest. thous-- he spoke.
(woutgmid we
fou! y ot you spoke.

Future ( $\mathbf{L} \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{- 1}-2 \mathfrak{c}$ ).




Thin fouls let me speak. pout speak (thou).
Tin lout let him speak. [hing lunula let them speak.



"lp louts that I should $\quad$ "

"pouts " he would $\left\lvert\, \frac{\pi}{n}\right.$ "louth " they " ${ }^{2}$

ぃ! ¢
L:2ytmi (Past) luoumb spoken.

Conjugate in the same manner:
curule to shine.
melumunt to labour, to work. crypt: to live.
Elamitic to dwell.
tueyble to look.
d"q̌i bl to be fatigued.
yum 46 L to lie down, to go to bed.
lune St $_{L}$ to think.

## Words.

"unptan/ blackbird. furanptor apple-tree.
!
aius俗"r traveller. , \%ring/ desert.
$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{5}$ that. ping for.
 quintile: them.

Shounquint to obey.
dminiull

Sur ic to please.
doth to flourish.
drum bl to smile.
 same.


Exercise 45.
L.












## Translation 46.

Our teacher speaks four languages. Good children obey (to) their parents. When the general commands, the soldiers are to obey. The sciences flourished in Italy in the $17^{\text {th }}$ century. Crusoe lived on a desert island. The child looked at its mother and smiled. The brother and sister were good, they obeyed (to) their parents and worked. That boy has learnt the Spanish language in a short time. When did you buy

[^14]that picture？I think（that）I bought it two years ago．We thought（that you were in Paris．Will you drink a glass of beer？No，thank you，for I have drunk a glass of wine．

## Twenty－Sixth Lesson．




Singular（by－！！）．
Plural（3～th $-\frac{16}{}$ ）．
纸 lu＂uqus I play．
＊）
＂l um $\eta$＂，he plays．


纪 lunar I played．
，lunumer thou playedst．
${ }_{n}$ lunule he played．


｜иuルぞッ！I played．

Future（L： $\boldsymbol{q}^{m-2!}$ ）．
$\sim!+\cdots \mathfrak{l u m p m s}$ I shall






？－n fungus let me play． purer＇play（thou）．
โo＜compat＞́n lung let him play．
furuy²＋let us play．
fung－yt́ play（you）．
［－ing limy，




＂





Conjugate in the same manner：

ノ゙グレレ to swim．
$\cdots ワ ワ$－to grind．
ぶリーL to twinkle．
くッグでL to cough．
furor to laugh．
$J^{\prime \prime \prime \prime \prime \prime \cdots L}$ to hope．

2 minn L to try，to endeavour．
$\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{\prime \prime} \times \mathrm{mL}}$ to roar．

## Remark．

Verbs in -2 preserve－throughout all the Moods． The present and past participles generally take an addi－ tional syllable derived from the form of the Perfect
 Passive Voice（see less．32）also exhibits this additional syllable．

## Words．

／unSupiup，cook．
＂unorlep mill．
 er．




/ume "ir $\boldsymbol{l}$ darkness.
Dimpıunumiuplun battle.
[ATquinoft cannon.
 man.


"lumS drawing-room.

Exercise 47.











## Translation 48.

Do you believe in (to) God? I am a Christian, Sir, and every Christian believes in (to) God. Why is this girl laughing? She is laughing at the ridiculous manners of that vain lady. What was he reading? He was reading the poetical works of Longfellow. His sisters were knitting their stockings in the drawingroom. In Lord Byron's letter to his mother, we read that he swam across (of) the Dardanelles. What does the miller grind? He has ground the corn. That beggar begs bread. Alice will try to learn her lesson, though it be very difficult.

## Twenty-Seventh Lesson.

The negative forms of the verbs.
The negrative of the Present and Imperfect Indicative is formed by prefixing the negative of the
amxiliary verb') to the Infinitive by changing its tinal $\mathcal{L}$ into $r$. In the $3^{\prime \prime}$ pers. sing. of the Present the $f$ before a verb beginning with a consonant is changed into !. Ex.:

Present Tense.
Singular.
Plural.
 Imperfect.

The negative prefix of the remaining tenses is $2^{2}$. Ex. :
 work, etc.
 not work, etc.

In tenses formed by a participle and the auxiliary the negative prefix 2 is attached to the auxiliary and not to the participle. Ex.:
 not worked, etc.
 worked, etc.
 not worked, etc.

The negative particle for the $2^{d}$ pers. of the Imperative is not $\because$ but $\because$. The form of the verb in that person sing. is derived from the Infinitive by changing its final $L_{L}$ into $r$, and the Plur. from the $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ pers. of the Present Indicative without \&. Ex. :

## Singular.



[^15]
## Plural.





## Words.


"top cream.
/ $/$ "IL L "

/Ltr"url"e coat.
z" $\quad$ l evil.
$f^{\prime \prime \prime}$, illus enough.
Koulveriourt to to prefer.


quำ. mont $L_{L}$ to hate. . $\int_{1}, \boldsymbol{l}^{\alpha} \xi_{L}$ to reject.
 "quanur/umist $L_{L}$ to answer.
\%h omb to throw.
$\mu \cdot \mu / 4 L_{L}$ to fear.
q"组
Film to open.
gudrun $\leqslant$ it is cold.

Exercise 49.












## Translation 50.

Will you not buy an estate in Greece? No, I shall not buy an estate in Greece, I have bought a house in Constantinople. If he is rich, why does he not pay his debts? Let us not judge. Why did she not answer the letter of the mother? Because (quin, q/) she had no letter-paper [in] the house. Children, do
not play with my watch. Do not throw stones at (to) the bird's nest. Let us not fear, but (let us) hope in (to) God. Does the teacher praise the pupils? No, he


## Twenty-Eighth Lesson.

## Pronouns.

The Armenian pronouns (Ttp,umbert) are divided into five classes, viz.: 1. personal, 2. demonstrative, 3. possessive, 4. relative, 5. indefinite pronouns.


$$
1^{\text {st }} \text { person }\left(\mathbf{u} \cdot \uparrow \mathfrak{\imath} s_{\uparrow}\right) \text {. }
$$

Singular (bumf).
Nom. $\boldsymbol{t}_{\text {u }} \mathrm{I}$.
Acc. q/ew me.
Gen. $\mu, \Gamma$ or pulps of me.
Dat. pi or piaf to me
 Inst. cadent with me.

Plural (3- $\boldsymbol{t}^{2}-46$ ).
dither we.
${ }^{\prime} \operatorname{lt}_{q}$ or quallqi) us.
$d_{l} l^{\prime \prime}$ or ofris of us.




$$
2^{\mathrm{d}} \text { person }\left(\mathbf{f} \cdot \uparrow \div s_{\uparrow}\right) \text {. }
$$

Nom. res thou.
Acc. $p^{t} \boldsymbol{q}$ or q.ptrq thee Gen. pe or $\boldsymbol{p}^{\prime \prime \prime}$ lefts of thee. Dat. $\boldsymbol{p}^{t} \boldsymbol{q}$ or perk to thee.
 thee.


$$
3^{\mathrm{d}} \operatorname{person}\left(\boldsymbol{\uparrow} \cdot \uparrow \uparrow \delta_{+}\right) .
$$

 she, it.
 him, \&c.

[^16]Gen．hr or lents；minn of bring；using of them． him，\＆c．

 \＆c．
 him，\＆c．them．

## Remarks．

1．The second person plural is employed（for both sing．and plur．，like you），as in English．Ex．：ドヶぞりちい sp，how are you？units bur or tsp，I am or we are well．

2．The second person singular is usual among the common people．It is also used by near relatives and

 are you（art thou）sad，my dear？

3．The English it（us）＇），when referring neither to a person nor to a thing，is omitted in Armenian，



## Words．

Smlufung umbrella． Sherminig parlour． fumble compliment．
 ${ }^{L_{L}}{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime} /$ strawberry．
 antipas intimate． who ph hungry． d．י＂pue or $-\mu$ thirsty．

1 ／unit $L_{L}$ to call．
Tefiustill to resemble．
furicim！to know．

Furl ut
d\＆よt
$m n n_{L} L_{L}$ to water．
stilL to be cold．


## Exercise 51.

下部




[^17]








 Summer nf u":

## Translation 52.

Who has the watering-pot? The gardener has it; he is watering the flowers with it. Dear mamma
 is the young lady? She is my sister-in-law; her name is Amelia Vartooni. Do you know that tall man? Yes, he is the bookseller; we have bought these dictionaries and grammars from him. How are you? I am very well, thank you. Is it cold? No, it is not cold. Are you cold, my child? No, I am not cold, dear papa. Are these boys hungry? If they are hungry, give (to) them some bread. They are not hungry, but their father is thirsty. Give (to) him a glass of cold water. Please, give (to) us your axes ( quighr $^{\prime}$ ) ; we shall cut some wood with them. There they are, but their handles are broken. God, I love and adore Thee, Thou art my Father and Lord.

## Twenty -Ninth Lesson. <br> Demonstrative (5ッ-y-\{~ム) Pronouns.

These are:

 more distant than "ינף, wm or mun /qu).

[^18]The first may serve as an example of the way in which they are declined．

## Singular．

Plural．
 this．
Gen．，Dat．，．，u＂，of or to this．
Abl．＂uncts from this
Inst．＂u＂u＇ $\mathcal{L}$ with this．
uninigy of or to these．
cuunivills from these． u＂ulig．

## Remarks．

1．The English one，when following a demonstrative pronoun，is not translated in Armenian，as：
 happy，that one unhappy．

2．Fige＇）that and briber those coalesce with the genitive of nouns，instead of the English possessive case， when the governing noun is not expressed．Ex．：

Jacob＇s hat is new ；but his brother＇s（that of his brother）is old．
 ＂typly

My rose is beautiful；but that of Isabel is more beautiful．

Here are my father＇s horses；where are those of the merchant？

## Words．

 ぶノ！knocker．

«Iuヶ！tıu！necklace．
＂＂n $\quad$ dear．
uctur cheap．



[^19]
## Exercise 53.





 we to



 ก＇2，lupin urus 5：

Translation 54.
That knocker is bigger than this［one］，The bal－ cony of your father＇s house is larger than my uncle＇s． These are not their pencils，they are those of John． Here is his umbrella and that of Mary．Have you sold your［own］cows？No，Sir，I have not sold my cows，but those of my aunt．Who has any cheese？ The grocer has［some］．Will you buy［some］？Yes， I will buy five pounds of it（ms／夋）．If you have some good wine，give me a bottle of it．

## Thirtieth Lesson．

## Possessive（ッぃшymimis）Pronouns．

These are formed from the possessive adjectives lir


Declension of the possessive pronouns．
Singular．
Plural．

 Abl．1ッグ灾にい，


pilhourame with

[^20]
 potine his, hers, its, and privge theirs, the oblique cases being always derived from the dissyllabic forms.

## 

This is mono, which, that, which is applied equally to persons and things. It is thus declined.

## Singular.

Nom. " 1 ,
Ac. qu"
Gen. npmén,
Dat. n $r^{m e}$,
Abl. "rint,
Inst. "rmと

Plural.
"rnire who, which.
 "rmby of whom, of which.
"pming to $n$ to
"pimgith from whom, from which.
"rningornel with or by whom, etc.

## Remarks.

 that is sometimes understood in English, but must always be expressed in Armenian, as:

Here are the books you have ordered, wSum unй


很 ymunst.

Note. The same is very often expressed by the past participle of the active verls, terminating in -2 , construed with the genitice of the noun or pronoun designating the agent, and with another noun designating the object of a past action referred to, as:

The house (which) I built, is not large.

The lady (whom) you saw, is my aunt.
2. Whoever (or whosoever is translated by q " t , and whichever (or whetever) by $\mathrm{m}_{2} \boldsymbol{\sim} \mathrm{~m}$, as:

 just deserves praise.

Observe also：
－mr mp－ $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ ，he，she who or that．

runt rr．they，those who or that．

## Examples．

 He who finds a friend，finds a treasure．
Ff．
When is true today，must also be true tomorrow．
 26\％\＆4 um

They who do not speak the truth，deserve no confidence．

Note．The present participle is frequently employed as a substitute for the above（R．2．）forms．Ex．：

 ＂ built this palace，is an Armenian．

## Words．


 Stotriminn bicycle．

run essay．
motrarazor．
burnt barber．
further good．

のмичие位 ribbon．

$\boldsymbol{q}_{\text {the }}$ devil．
men gate．
mıй camel．

 xumpunp skillful．

upumezat excellent．
funiuue damp．
ршףத！

どグmL to wither．
ufledtL to curse．
＂lruntrki to correct．
$\cdots \neq 1 L_{L}$ to shave．
uric．to grow．
dヶpmintit to kneel．

Exercise 5 ๖．












 er
 بр



## Translation 56.

Your coat is old, mine is new. Are these thy shoes? No, they are not mine. His house is small, yours is very large. Is this your umbrella? Yes, but it is not so fine as theirs. Why has your sister bought a new penknife? She has broken hers.

Here are the red ribbons which Miss Arpinaz has bought. Where is the letter you received from your aunt? Here it is. The room in which I sleep
 your teacher corrected? Yes, Sir. I have found the keys with which the thief has opened (purus) the doors of the rooms. Where is the pen with which I had written ( $\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{\prime}, \ldots \boldsymbol{\prime} \boldsymbol{\prime})$ my first letter? It is on the chest of drawers. (The) history praises them who have done (pud ti\%) good to humanity. He who is kind and polite, will have ( $\boldsymbol{\mu} / \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{m} \kappa t \%, \ldots$, ) many friends. What is fine, is not always good. (The) pride is a flower that grows in the devil's garden. (The) man is the only
 is the black camel which kneels at every man's gate.

## Thirty－First Lesson．

## Indefinite（－2nr＂z）Pronouns．

These are used without substantives，whereas the Indefinite Adjectives（see lesson 21）are always employed with a noun substantive．

They are：
unthepe all．
prumpuiztur ？ milts 在楊 each one．
 pis in ，仿，something，any－ thing．

 wilts puts，withe fine every－

zumbrir many or－a man．

 else．
 thing else．
Toujtip，Mheronging the same．

 ＂位

## Remarks．

1．One another or each other is expressed in Armenian


Nom．wanting．
Acc．prom or $2 \boldsymbol{n}$

 one another，etc．

2．The interrogative（Swpyulıus）pronouns are，for persons in（pron．o ul）who？for things pion what？The former，which is both singular and plural，is not declined，but takes for its oblique cases those of $\sim$ （see less． 30 ）． $\mathfrak{f}^{2} 2$ follows the $3^{d}$ declension（see less．8）． fir which？is declined like the relative pronoun m（see less．30）．

3．They or people is expressed either by the $3^{d}$ pers． plur．Indic．of the active vert or by the $3^{d}$ pars．sing． of the passive voice（see less．32），as：
 say that．
4. The indefinite pronoun some, when referring to a preceding substantive, may be translated in different ways. When it replaces a sing. nom, we may
 pis/ $s_{p}$ sum. Frequently, however, it is not expressed at all.

## Examples.

Will you have some beer? Yes, give me some.

Have you amy more of these cigars?

Yes, I have some still (or a few more).

5. The English pronoun one (plur. ones), after an adjective is translated in Armenian by $-\mathbf{- w}$, as:

I have three dresses, a silk one and two woollen ones.



However, it is not expressed at all when taken in a partitive sense, as:



## Words.

"au!

autumnal box.


 ference.
4,uefe will.

єише $\%$ cloth.

 tare.

${ }^{\text {4. up }} \boldsymbol{k}_{2}$ to dance.



Exercise 57.









 GL die wither




 прапй




## Translation 5 ร.

Love all, trust (to) a few. Somebody knocks [at] the door, who is [it]? Has the shoemaker sent your shoes? Yes, but there is only one pair, where are the others? Christians ought (u(uruphib) to help ito) one
 happens without the will of God. Who has broken the looking-glass? The servant broke it this morning. Whom do you blame? I blame one of (from) my servants. Of (from) whom have you bought this black cloth? To whom do you send this parcel? I send it to the bookseller. Will you have anything? No, thank you, I will have nothing. Which is the highest mountain of Asia? It is Mount Everest. Who knows this merchant? Nobody knows him. Everybody has his [own] faults. With money ( $\boldsymbol{q}$ pu if $\boldsymbol{F}$ ) one (supt $\boldsymbol{t}$ ) can
 In this world (wervours) the one is rich, the other poor, and nobody is contented with (from) his [own] fate
 Has the count many horses? Yes, he has several, but he lost ( 4 "ruin goey) a fine one yesterday.

## Thirty-Second Lesson.

## Passive Verbs.

The Passive ( $\not$ pmenpmimin) voice, for the verbs of the $1^{\text {st }}$ and $\underline{2}^{d}$ conjugations, is formed by changing the terminations of the Infinitive Mood $b_{L}$ and $b_{L}$ into - - b (pron. 4 e le as:
"h rot to love; who- $\boldsymbol{b}_{L}$ to be loved.
fuowiL to speak; fuou--liL to be spoken.
That of the verbs of the $3^{3}$ conjugation is obtained from the Pres. Participle (see less. 26, R.) by chan-

 to be hoped.

Note. When the termination $\boldsymbol{-}-\boldsymbol{L}_{\mathrm{L}}$ is preceded by two consonants (having no euphonic see less. 9, b.), a euphonic $e$ is inserted in the pronunciation, as:
 senngum $/ \mathbf{L L}$ ) to be forgotten.

All the passive verbs ending in $-b_{2}$ follow the second conjugation (see less. 25).

The preposition by, with the passive voice, is rendered in Armenian by the ablative case, as:
 by his master.
 the bird.

Words.

мчш!

+w -lw Sunn pickpuise.
 oqヶme [bars help.
Sprelunumu! furman.
"rep"espep court.






qumavirumputb $L$ to condemn.
$\ell_{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{m} / \operatorname{lic}_{\mathcal{L}}$ to hang.
Spomernurustrab to publish.


with, pul valiant, brave. phot Sioltunatip on the cont-

tracy.
[form perhaps.

Exercise 59.













 anu lp:

## Translation 60.

This English (miquthumin) history was written by a famous author. The French language is spoken
 destroyed by the Romans. The robber was condemned to be hanged. Some new grammars will be published by Mr . Groos. In the last battle 50 soldiers have been killed, and 200 wounded. The wounds of the soldiers were washed by the physicians. If you are virtuous, you will be loved and esteemed by everybody. Who
 by the watchmaker. Milton's Paradise Lost was translated into Armenian by Father Arsen Paradooni.

## Thirty-Third Lesson.

Impersonal ( $-\boldsymbol{\tau}+\boldsymbol{s}$ or $\boldsymbol{\ell - \tau + s )}$ ) Verbs.
These are regularly conjugated so far as the third person singular is concerned.

Such are:

Y'untatrele it rains.


 !'"Imus it thunders.
Ip um in $/$ it freezes.
"m ier (ice) $\boldsymbol{l}_{\boldsymbol{r}}$ Sw a it thaws.




 is said.
 venient.
4umpth 5 it is possible.
Surly $\leqslant$ it is necessary.
" 4 au ep $\stackrel{\text { one must; one wants }}{ }$ or needs.
I um there is is used only in the Present and Impperfect tenses of the Indicative Mood. Unlike other impersonal verbs, it has a plural form, as follows.
Present Sing. 4 wy there is ;
Imperf. " truptherewas; " turpin there were.

## Words.

 Tatum castle. duis,guenl guilty.
 Јuช์แ/山 often.

JulnqliL to succeed.
$夕_{1} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{\sim}$
qu'trl'L to cease.
ilium to remain.

## Exercise 61.














## Translation 62.

It froze this morning, and now it thaws. It ceases to thunder and it begins ( $\boldsymbol{\not} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{\not} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}$ ) to rain. It is too cold to-day; it is better to remain at home (mmerop). There were 8 pupils in that class. Is there any ink in my inkstand? No, there is no ink in it. It is said that the American soldiers have won the battle. There are many streets in Marsovan which are very narrow
 money to make (pits,"e) this journey. I do not think that there can be (Mrous rumi) a more beautiful old castle in the world than that of Heidelberg.

## Thirty-Fourth Lesson.

## Irregular (untminin) Verbs.

Those verbs are commonly called irregutar which deviate from the three regular conjugations. These are not numerous, and their anomalies are chiefly confined to the Perfect Indicative (see page 21, footnote 1), the Imperative and the Present and Past Participles.

This deviation is of two kinds.

1. Verbs which preserve their radical syllable throughout unchanged, but drop the letter 2 or 2 of the Infinitive and take flexions that do not accord with the ending of their Infinitive. For instance the verb rqu" $z^{2} \xi_{-}$, to liiss, ending in $\boldsymbol{k}_{L}$ ought to take the flexions of the first conjugation ( $\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{l}}^{\boldsymbol{l}_{L}}$ ). But this is not the case. Such verbs constitute the first class.
2. A certain number of verbs change their root and are conjugated with other flexions than those corresponding with the ending of their Infinitive. For
instance the verb $q^{2 b}$ ：to put，ought，according to its Infinitive termination $b_{L}$ ，to take the Hexions of＂$p_{n} b_{L}$ ． But this is not the case，as：Pres．訨 rotor I put： Pelf．qum，quo，qum；Imper．qum，etc．Verbs of this kind we assign to the second class．

## A list of all the Irregular Verbs according

## to the two Classes of irregularity．

## First Class．

Infinitive．Perfect Indicative．Imp．Past $P$ ．
 find，








 It insp，ilithinithe，

Thus：zuni to arrive，to reach，prupark to flee， quirk touch， $\boldsymbol{a r m}_{\mathrm{L}} \boldsymbol{k}_{\mathrm{L}}$ to fly，wis to be pulled down， pu！


 to sit down．

 （to be acquainted with）， $\boldsymbol{q} / \mathrm{mmimL}$ to know（to recon－

 ＂mint to get，to receive．
 adjective and also to a certain number of noms a verb may be formed, signifying to acquire the quality expressed by the adjective or nomn. Ex.: cuap warm,

 to fear, to be afraid; Aps or four near, dthakimL or אounta- to come or to go near. All the verbs of this kind are conjugated after smmimi.

## Exercise 63.


























Thirty-Fifth Lesson.


$$
\begin{array}{cr}
\text { Irregular-Verls. } & \text { Second Class. } \\
\text { Perfect Indicative. } & \text { Imper. }
\end{array}
$$





lip,

$$
q^{\prime \prime \prime}
$$

$\square$











$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pres. P' } \\
& \text { fortי"\%, }
\end{aligned}
$$

\[

\]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 「"••י! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { S"whin } \quad \text {, } \\
& 1: \not!\because \eta, \\
& \text { ! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B. }
\end{aligned}
$$




范
2

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E. } \\
& \text { in } \\
& \text { in }
\end{aligned}
$$


leave，to let，
,
ศック"ワ,
Past P．
Sme．ud．


## Remark.


 rome is employed instead in the sense of to be done.

## Exercise 64.

































## Thirty-Sixth Lesson.

## Adverbs (Niulfueutifp). <br> 1. Primitive (f--ı) Adverbs.


$n^{\circ} \cdot \boldsymbol{l}$, where? wither? "
mauling, incl whence?
Sou here, hither.
Sis there, thither.
milit, tumult hence.
urilfigy, inks thence.
wilt r utu, will o meta everywhere.
 where.
tun back. tun tun backward. dwi below, beneath.
 ward.
性
 unis home. unzip at home. Stree, -is far.
turnip behind. tritest from behind.
 2"LREM, F"L"ILR around.

 far?
4rge, close by.


Junius on, along.

sou, - $\boldsymbol{p}$ near.
wurfors entire to and fro.
Sui Sis here and there.

 side.
LER above, up stairs.
\&u re below, down stairs.
4puy, 4ruystroner.
\%trpitep, mule underneath.
rlucugr opposite, face to face.

$L_{\text {Cl }}^{\circ} \mathrm{Cr}$ when?
"init wants how long? Spin, now, at present.

y,umene /u early.
$m=2$ late.
 supt\% afterwards.

before yesterday.
u,
! wi up tomorrow.
'Lu" morning.
unlit or daily.
mingtur or the other day. dunner orr next day.
Sumberiw org the following day.
or


ulphete till.
Juล̃u lu often, frequently.
.phi intuit seldom.

$1 / l^{2}$ m always.

$4^{4} p^{2} \boldsymbol{L}^{2} r^{\prime \prime}$ lately.
op pho the every other day. /"plugin instantly.
 once.
 Stun $\delta t u m$ by and by. "Mfume Stuntre hereafter, henceforth.

anew before.
turps after.

45, op lis at noon.

Stone, uivgtiou uncurl last year.
$2^{\text {fuming }}$ long ago, long since. (mul/ue/ins still.

## Words.




! mu jus station.
шॉчии time.
unatis.e. formerly.
4h,umntron to seek, to look for.
-2

 take a walk.
wumith to expect.
/uminupst, to conjugate.
rprfius on purpose.
ruminant by accident.

Exercise 65.














 Ff







## Translation 66.

Where is my stick? You will find it there in the corner (mil/ $\boldsymbol{\text { es }}$ ). I beg your pardon, it is not there; it must be elsewhere. Did you seek it? Yes, I have sought it everywhere, but I could find it nowhere. This house is very pretty outside, but inside it is not so pretty. Is your father up stairs? No, sir, he is down stairs. Must I go to the right or ( $\left.\boldsymbol{\rho}_{5} \mathbf{5}\right)$ to the left? Go to the right; that road is shorter. We often take a walk. My cousin has (is) at length departed. Formerly my neighbour was rich, now he is poor. This is the first time that I am ( $/ \mathbb{R} q \ldots, m, r)$ [in] Paris. Where is my niece? She is not here; she is elsewhere. How far did you go yesterday? I went as
 up stairs. That village is not so far; do you see it yonder? Where is my Armenian Grammar? I have left it somewhere. Is Edward here? No, he is below. I hope that you will dine with us to-morrow. We expected him the day before yesterday. When will you set out? To-morrow or the day after to-morrow. He is more frequently at the coffee-house than at home. We will always be satisfied with our fate. Shall you soon come back? Yes, immediately. I am seldom alone.

## Thirty－Seventh Lesson．

c）Adverbs of quantity（ $+\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{2}$ ）\＆comparison（ $\boldsymbol{\xi}=\boldsymbol{\eta}-$ ب－－～－－－


lr about．read almost， nearly．
 ．pr little．${ }^{2} \boldsymbol{p}$ ［u／men very． $2^{\text {mun much．}}$ ＂ipicul how much？ pumiti how many？
RFP PS as if，as it were．


F＂と＂！
 less．


quint，un smeantir at least．
un n wnumetin at most．
／lld＂ur！＂greatly．


 roughly．
fiutuucuint above all．





＂un＂yes．Prop really．＂unique certainly．


strove $\boldsymbol{p}$ ，lora indeed．

＂之 no， $2 .$. ．not．
unthite pis，2．．．not at all， by no means．


 ［tread perhaps．

scarcely．
 wilton I wonder．
＂ 2 ＂L nor．

pint Sulfumatire on the con－ tray．

＂un＂，化叫 thereupon．

 nately．

[^21] M, \%
 once more.
"Lu squint" at last.
Words.


Sion on foot. nocturn cheap. mearmetif. study.
1/noup mind.

qupriniumg to be surprised.




## Exercise 67.



 4'uld











## Translation 68.

That little girl is beautiful indeed. He will by no means succeed. In Marsovan grapes and red wine are cheap. Formerly there were many princes in Italy; now there is only a king there. George is at the most 20 years old and has (is) already finished his studies. We went there by turns. Will you come tomorrow evening? I would rather come the day after to-morrow. Miss Alice would undoubtedly have written
 her time enough. I shall certainly punish that lazy boy; perhaps he will then learn better. When the body is sick, the mind is so likewise. Lift up your


## Thirty-Eighth Lesson.

## 2. Derivative ( $-\boldsymbol{z}-\boldsymbol{m}^{2} \mathrm{y}$ - -L ) Adverbs.

 cerls without changing their form, as:
 .plz little, etc.
b) Nouns in the Instrumental case, as:


c) Nouns repeated, as:

 city, etc.
d) Nouns with their Ablative, as:
 to house, etc.
e) Infinitives (as Gerunds) in the Instrumental case, with or without the negative prefix, as:

f) Nouns and adjectives are formed into adverbs by


 $h_{2}$, wusumur in a princely manner, etc.
 dent, Jujumiont" evidently, etc.



g) Besides these, there are many adverbial locutions of which we will mention only a few.

Such are:
ftrptomeg, q"y by heart. f. $q^{m} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{r}$ in vain. fumasp/uments pell-mell u". umjdr for the present. puumin to the end, entirely.
 ficially.


 brftill trptifit times, now \&



Remark.
Adverbs form their degrees of comparison like
 more easily, etc.

Words.

"un.uqurly offer, proposal.




fteton pole.
${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{q}$ fast, swiftly.
!,usiong slow, -ly.
2mem, z"ennt quickly.
ш!u!ge sweet, -ly.
foupurn neat, -ly. duin gravely.
Sucfiuraiul free, -ly, frank, -ly.
ןunumoriusthL to confess.

$\boldsymbol{p}^{\text {roqnermph }}$ to accept.
SuludtL to persecute.
 cupied with.
${ }^{4} \mathbb{L L L}_{L}$ to get up.


 Juะ
Sulишиий constantly.
$x_{27}$ be, 45un wn 45un punctually.
dinir gentle, gently.
stinters fully. 乡fumith half.
(unctoup Sur"ur humbly.
解"ur I remain. $2^{6}{ }^{6}$
[unrfis durquisop most respectfully.

quently.
 SuifuqtL to convince. $\boldsymbol{q}^{\text {dumqu }} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{L}_{L}$ to draw.
 dupmell to deal with.



Exercise 69.



 \& l'















## Translation 70.

Speak more gently to the child. They are fully convinced that you have done wrong (uriphue...d tip). We humbly begged (from) your uncle to pardon (to)
 our Armenian letters; dear Sir, Yours sincerely, or I remain, Sir, Yours most respectfully. Come nearer. The little girl draws very well; she draws better than her sister. Bishop Papken has spoken very eloquently. Miss Alice plays the piano admirably. Fulfill your duties punctually. The thunderstorm came suddenly. Deal well with your enemies. Clean your boots very well, then bring them directly (to) my
 this world. The house was half burnt (ujlıид). "And he
 soldier fought bravely. "And spread the truth from pole to pole". (The) times will surely change.

Thirty－Ninth Lesson．

The conjunctions most frequently used in Armenian are the following：
ta，me and．
Toutie also．＂＇m too．



 quier．．．Yuir either ．．．or：
 cause，for．pusf $\boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{f}$ than． ＂ruq $\overbrace{q} q$ in order that． ＂ulumju the＂ufantu however， nevertheless．

 as．
防信保＂e why．
bithit reed．
ๆ rur＂gaulfy school－fellow．
 tion．
スtrumgl Chinese．
g\＆w／（pron．gret－u／）shawl．
 Sustrupunots quietly．
 s，unnuul $\boldsymbol{n}$ ，ambitious．
iz．．．in neither ．．．nor．
fuly even．＂ull the but also．



 except，unless．
 otherwise．
${ }^{\text {rrfe }}$ trip when，as．

＂，uッ＂；therefore．
Stunter．urur consequently．

likewise．
mepiliu，＂rry then．
＂linzte＂ $\boldsymbol{n}$ till，until．

Words．
 advise．
$a_{n} / h_{L}$ to bend．lunretra to shun． usfreatioulous $L$ to marry．
2undth to move．
［r Pll
＂rrlust to forbid．
$\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ action against．
4．umint $L$ to waste． ＂ $1 \cdot " 2 L_{L} L$ to fix．

Exercise 71.



















## Translation 72.

Carelessness and idleness are the causes of misfortune. If I had had (mektomd pump) faithful friends, I should not be in this condition. He waited quietly till his friend returned. Why do you not eat meat? Because (the) meat is forbidden to me. I stayed [in ]Boston, as long as I had [any] money. Either you will pay (to) me, or I shall enter an action against you. Although he has no fortune, yet he has given (mmemb t) a good education to his children. You will be happy, when you are doing your duty. The Chinese neither drink milk, nor do they eat butter or cheese. It is very cold this morning, therefore I should advise you to take a shawl. Your brother has been [at] London, so have I; but he cannot go [to] New-York this year, nor can we. Printing was unknown when Homer wrote the Iliad (bq/mu/uוn). Do not waste your time, for (the) life is made of it.

## Fortieth Lesson．

## 

The principal interjections are：
ur．$\leftarrow$ ，how fine！




would that．．．！
Sulu＇，witt，os on！come on！go on！
quip

dink away！trytir stop！purr chirp God forbid．
 fire！

訬 oh dear me！
ビi＝n hush！hist！
品S，mitford fie！pish！
dug $\Delta \hbar \eta$ woe unto you！


 long live！
 done！

фий．е Lummeduj thank God！God be praised！


## Words．

＂Rnul／uis darling． ruhr scribe． thurtutyg Pharisee．乡tradmenl hypocrite． Triune＂，sinner．

 tide．
 uqument $L$ to save；usquunt $L$ to be saved．


Exercise 73.
 L．














 ulit: blufir, tulfir (land! land!): wtrquij (peccavi!):

## Forty-First Lesson.


Verbs whereof some tenses are wanting, are defective veros.

They are the following:



 "ERtogumb.


 Imperf. $\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{t}$


bV or $\boldsymbol{H} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{U V}^{2}$ ) I am, supplied from culw to be or
 been in Berlin, Tlutitis quimeud but.

[^22]पア؟しL to be able.


 Imper. Y In

## The Infinitive.

The Infinitive is also used substantively, and as such is declined after the $3^{d}$ dec. (see less. 8), both definitely and indefinitely.

## Examples.


Riding and dancing are agreeable bodily exercises.

It is more blessed to gice than to rective.

My son learns to read English.

I had the pleasure of seeing you.

I do not object to your going there.

The pupil was tired of (from) reading Greek.

He saved himself by jumping through the window.
The English accusative before the Infinitive is changed in Armenian into the genitive. Ex.:

I heard my friend sing at a party.
But this may be also expressed by changing the Infinitive into a subordinate clause with $n \boldsymbol{n}$ or $\left[\boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{L}}\right.$, in which the accusatice appears as nominative. Ex.:


We know him to be a valiant general, or as if it were;

We know that he is a valiant general.



I wish you to read the history of England by Macaulay.

The Infinitive after low, what, where is either changed into a subordinate clause as above, or the pronominal suffixes $-\tau, c$ or 2 and $2 \mathfrak{\mu}, 2 \mathfrak{\tau}$, $2 \mathfrak{2}$ (see less. 16) are to be appended to it. Ex.:


I do not know what to do, how to do, and where to go.

## Words.


tier.
dhpuryd surgeon.
M, wee mind.

 grace.
un .um proverb.


Ypres passion.

 dion.

## Exercise 74.


 E: L.




 (knowing what the consequence would be) $/ 1, \ldots / w_{2} L_{L} L^{\prime}$



 $\boldsymbol{1} \omega \boldsymbol{l}$




 $2^{n c} L_{L^{n L}}$ (to be called):

## Translation 75.

To know nothing ( $\boldsymbol{F}$ ur t eqfomioulr) is no disgrace, but it is [an] absurdity (minntrmphrs) if a man will

 speaking is silver, but silence ( $\boldsymbol{L}^{\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{t} / \boldsymbol{L})}$ ) [is] gold. Before
 one ought to know (ч,
 often hinders [one] from becoming so. It is a shame to obey (minim ) [one's] (to) passions. The art of dancing was already known (duro) to the most ancient nations. By working much [at] (the) night, my eyes have grown weak (mr/upnougd t\%). Napoleon had the
 one great confederation against England. (The) singing

 in half an hour (

## Forty-Second Lesson.

## The Present Participle.

The Pres. Participle'), which is derived from all verbs by adding the syllable $n_{n}$ or $\ell_{2}$ to the root, is very frequently employed.

[^23]1. It is used as an udjective qualifying a substantive. Ex.:




riot, $f^{t i n} d_{R}$ an oppressive burden.

Note. The present participle terminating in $\xi_{2}$ is derived only from active verbs in $\mathfrak{k}_{L}$, and having lost, in many cases, the nature of both a verb and an adjective, has ussumed that of a substantive designating the agent of the action indicated by the verb from which it is derived, as:


2. The present participle in $\cdots$ renders a relative phrase formed with who, which, what (see. less. 30, R. 2, Note). Ex.:



A bottle containing poison or a bottle which contains poison.

The boy playing in the yard or the boy Ihat played in the yard.

Note. It is also employed substantively, and as such, is declined after the first declension.

Whoever finds a virtuous wife, finds a treasure etc.

## The Past Participle.

1. The Past Part. is derived from all verbs by. adding the syllable $-\sigma$ or $t^{\prime}$ ) to the root, as: "prma or "prbt loved, fuoumz or luoutr spoken etc.
2. It combined with the auxiliary lir or plull serves to form the compound tense; of verbs (see less 13, R. 1), as :

[^24] I had written etc.
3. The past part. in $-\boldsymbol{q}$ is also used as an adjective, as:




Note. The pust part. terminating in $\mathfrak{f - L}$ (retained from the Ancient Armenian) is occasionally employed in the same sense, as:


dum!

4. The past part. in $m$ renders also a relative plerase (see less. 30, R. 1, Note).

Note. It is also employed substantively, and as such, follows the first declension, as :
mtumди what I have seen, untumб/uw of what I have seen etc.

## The Future Participle.

1. It is derived from all verbs by adding $\varepsilon^{\prime \prime}$ or -L゙ to the root.
2. It is used as an adjective, as :

!
 to drink.
3. See less. 24, R. 4. Ex.:


4. It assumes the nature of a substantive by chang-



"q,

"It shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak."

Words.



 "..unturn knight.

 $g^{\prime m} \boldsymbol{m}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ to disperse.
 be formed. mis $r_{i y}$ cloud.
quoutrgoryltz amusing. mumeifiup $\boldsymbol{m}_{\text {umis }}$ college.

Exercise 76.


 LIN: U'wr






 uncitioup













 (reap):,.

## Forty-Third Lesson.

## Some derivative rerbs.

A. A certain number of active verbs in $t_{L}$ are formed into neuter by changing their termination into $b_{L}$ Ex.:

The spring moves the machine.

The moon moves round the earth.

 to go out, etc.

Note. These are not numerous, and follow the $2^{\mathrm{d}}$ conjugation.
B. Neuter verbs are generally formed into active by adding to the root $\boldsymbol{y}^{2} t_{L}$ or $\xi_{y^{2} t_{L}}$, as:
"mumble to wait, "umugit $b_{L}$ to cause to wait.



Note. A few neuter verbs which do not undergo this rule, are supplied by other active verbs, as: "thum

 $L^{5} \cdot \lg ^{6} b_{L}$ to raise, to lift, etc.
C. 1. Causative verbs of the $1^{\text {st }}$ and $2^{\mathrm{d}}$ conjugations are derived from active verls by adding $s^{2} t_{L}$ or $t_{y^{2}} b_{L}$, and give the sense of employing another as the agent of the action indicated by the verb, as:

fuoul $l_{L}$ to speak, luoutyit $b_{L}$ to cause to speak.
2. The causative of verbs of the $3^{d}$ conjugation is formed by changing the termination of the Perf. al, $y \times v$, or - , into $g^{2}!_{L}$, as:


$7^{m+y^{2} b_{L}}$ to cause to read, to instruct in reading: dinzmL

 to feed.
3. Those verbs which do not form causatives, supply their place by the various forms of $\mathbf{r - L}$ to gice, here in the sense of to cause, to make, to have, to let, with their own Infinitive. Ex.:

 built.

 in prison.
 you word).
 pair of stockings knit.

Conjugation of active and causative verbs in $\boldsymbol{y}^{2} b_{2}$.



 glep, itiongmeghit.
Fut. upher, inngutir etc.
Cond. uppup diongithe etc.

"

Participles.

## Pres. Ahongonz.

Past illong"egur.

$D$. There is a class of verbs compounded of a noun and a verb, which though written separately, constitute only a kind of compound verb, as:
funumir urmsints to take care of,

quily $\mathbb{R}^{\text {Litil }}$ to omit, to neglect,


# Table of the principal forms of verbs. 

 Perf. Ind. Imper. Pres. Part. Imper. Pres. Part. Verbs terminating in $b_{L}$.! 1 minctot Causative verbs in $9+b_{L}$








$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Anug or } \beta_{n}!_{t} \text {. } \\
& \text { Sulinz-ま etc. }
\end{aligned}
$$

4lmemor or $7 l^{m m b s}$.
!"pumeme etc.

## Forty-Fourth Lesson.

## 

A noun or pronoun used to explain another noun or pronoun is put by apposition, as in English, in the same case. Ex.:

Milton, the English poet, wrote Paradise Lost.
Note. The appositive, when followed by the principal term ( $\boldsymbol{f}$ ungujujutimL), remains undeclined, as:

The noun in apposition may be placed either before or after the noun with which it is in apposition, as:

Socrates, the Greek philosopher.
Note. Nouns or adjectives as appositive modifiers when preceded by the principal term, take the definite article 2, as :


U'urquist bumplo, Isaiah the Prophet.

 Graceful.

Nouns in apposition, especially when modified by other words, are distinguished from the other parts of the sentence by the $\boldsymbol{\rho}^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{\rho}\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$, as:
 riunnetogive.

Joseph, Jacob's favourite son, was sold to the Ishmaelites.

Note. The two nouns are not separated by the Fmer if both words have become so closely connected as to form really one noun, as:

 the Illuminator.
 Hermit.

## 

The vocutive is the same in form as the nominative. Vocatices accent their last syllable, as :

 thou with a kiss?

But when a noun in the vocative is repeated, or preceded by an adjective or by the interjection "' $L$ or " $O$, the accent is thrown back on the last syllable of the first noun, or on the adjective or interjection, as :
 Simon, Simon.

 God.

Vocatives are distinguished from the other parts of


Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.
Remarks on Armenian Construction.
In simple sentences, the subject comes first, secondly the object, and thirdly the verb, as:

 steamboat.

Note. A noun or pronoun in the accusative, governed by an active verb, may be placed either before or after the verb, but more usually precedes it, as:

My father bought a horse.
 God loves us.

Usually, in complex sentences, the circumstances of time and place are first introduced; then comes the subject; then the olject; then the rerb, and last of all the circumstances of mamer or instrument, as:
 abety.

In the fifth century of Christ, St. Mesrob formed the Armenian letters.

Our bodies will rise again in the day of judgment.
Note. This normal order, however, may be frequently inverted by removing one of the parts of speech from its usual place to the beginning of the sentence, and rice versa.

The remaining rules of construction being essentially the same as in English, need no further remark.

## 

## I．Selection of useful words． <br> 1． $\operatorname{stf}$ terte The universe．

Luammewd God．
Lumplez the Creator．


${ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ ！
urtwurs world．
whtre，uritqul sun．
шumn star．

Leupte moon．


or air．
trylprearth．
$2 m e r$ water．
nulhtuinnu ocean．
dmíL sea．
$q^{\text {thun }}$ river．
4umul brook．
なuyn，wriunnum rock．

47qk jsland．
Lne mountain．
FL＂＇ $\boldsymbol{\prime}$ ，hill．
ann，Smullun valley，dale．
$7^{\boldsymbol{w}} \boldsymbol{\text { zum }}$ field，plain．
uиишиш forest．
щmцицй grove．

шкия sand．
dtanu＂metal．
mulf gold．
ul口
以そで納 copper．


я＂шииии lead．


twn dust．
Suricep mine．

2． $\mathbf{S n}^{\text {－inter．Plants．}}$
mpun corn－field．
mpitinlep corn．
qurt barley．
と．unumи oats．
＂ughep flour．
frifid rice．

Smaxim rye．
gnuth wheat．
よ mi信り flower．


unturlifis carrot．

Selim L hops．En\＃l radish．
4 unto hemp．
． $\boldsymbol{P}^{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ ur flax．
よ／um／umen tobacco．
${ }^{2} / \operatorname{lut}_{L} \mathrm{~L}$ to smoke．
fuisiqup，－tins vegetables．
よヶんたぢり asparagus．
$2^{m / 1 / t h}$ spinage．


Sur um lettuce．
＂uqg．．．．ו，salad．
turnery cucumber．

anu onion．
mqumeptr parsley．
$4 m \mathrm{~m} / \boldsymbol{\sim}$


$$
\text { 3. } x--b r b-r+m-q^{2} t_{r} \text {. Trees and fruits. }
$$

дии tree．



がっ2 branch．
mu twig．
untritue leaf．
sum en wood．


phlunis or udplib beech．
［sqL fig－tree．

ルい！n！

ィッルぞそ grape．
stull／＇pine．
4ntrefir fir－tree．
gчиииии birch．


neatest willow．

4tnumbit cherry－tree．
р戶斤リュ walnut．



$4 \boldsymbol{4}$－2Sumiun gooseberry．
かn泣に raspberry－shrub．




phomusiot domestic．
s／horse．
quarry，xuyjh mare．
finpmel filly，colt．
LI ox．
$y^{m} \leq \perp$ bull．
when squirrel．
dunne cat．
Sita calf．
$2^{\text {un ct }}$ dog．


$4 \times 2$, leather．
${ }^{1}$ The names of trees and bushes are derived by suffixing for $\mathfrak{k}^{2}!$ to the word indicating their fruit，as：


YI． 4 cow．
anche horse．

${ }^{6}$ 设 $1 / 4$ stag．

\＆ишишшипии hare．


sinel mouse．
Pnur＂L，wnǐbии rat．
P＂rtir hyena．
wr elephant．
nequn camel．
d＂lum panther．

uرd goat．
＂Eluwn sheep．
［i＂，ram．
7 wnitucl lamb．
Fnelir wool．
／$\quad \cdots \neq$ pig．

quul wolf．
mel bear．
4ш＂ц户 4 ape，monkey．
menped lion．
pláumpar leopard．


5．アーーゼーズ！f．Birds．

Ftre wing．
\＆tumm feather．
y mmn g geak，bill．
prys nest．

Sue hen．

$F^{w} \boldsymbol{w}$ duck．
unu goose．
Sиигй poultry－yard．
шпишег／pigeon．
！ишгиц SWan．
tratrybl Anquats singing－ bird．

＂»иипиии lark．
un＂rely thrush．

mintr vulture．
＂urよ／ヶ eagle．
4ungu＂${ }^{\prime}$ wood－cock．

puyjurpur finch．



 humming－bird．


乡！ne cuckoo．


$\boldsymbol{f}^{\text {me }}$ owl．
＂Rruitiurq peacock．
なuийuis pheasant．
／4upiue partridge．
мииия snipe．
＂r＂whis stork．

Funt falcon．
2umiuir ostrich．

4tın whale．
cumut t／u herring．
［なり scale．
L＂uun／salmon．

2uโtuånel／shark．
ane M\＆$\eta^{\prime \prime}$ stock－fish．


＂wiltar sardine．
Menlums net．
ターu゙な fishing－hook．
ふinly＂rumu to fish．
s㲅＂u fisherman．

futithtumn crab．
munpts oyster．



㿟占＂lizard．
oa serpent．lis snake．
＂pry worm．
$2^{\text {LImuiN }}$ silk－worm．

Ympinturnuy trout．
－åuadmely eel．
dlu＂uupu silk．
sples，ant．
＂urt spider．

rumen chafer．
PrロmL？caterpillar．
Phftansply butterfly．
q－qoz toad．
$7^{\text {niun }}$ frog．
unqme！leech．
dhigme bee．
，In qu honey．
dhipuermir wax．

щ／がul wasp．
位


7．U＂ut．Man．

Sunt soul．
／／werp mind，spirit．
shurrilfor body．


urpers blood．
tpruly vein．
7Im：head．
4пи eyelid．
なurlる侯 eyelashes．
apla nose．
Summuntilip smell．
uyun cheek．
ulywin ear．
ptruis mouth．


drour chin．
some．e．beard．
乡nlner throat．
sfinq，Step hair．
xiwluun forehead．
qurfientis features．
${ }_{7} 54$



Jotep eyebrows．
m\＆ston． $\boldsymbol{P}$ right hand．
สu／u dion．e．left hand．
fiuın finger．

q／umen thigh．
Flourtiwn thumb．
よmсsy knee．

$r^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{F}}$ calf of the leg．
mup foot．muph dium toe．
乡 $\boldsymbol{p}^{m \times \prime} /$ heel．
mulf or mul＂p bone．

＂ュ．＂shoulder．


din belly．
f＂uqm－4 arm．
Rin．$p$ hand．
$\boldsymbol{H}_{\text {uminertep }}$ muscle．

［ap lungs．
trump liver．
 ＂pru＂heart．
8. 2-1ッール・•Clothing.

74tun garment．

 4plinng cloak，mantle．
店prurlme over－coat．
Flyung frock－coat．


！ $4 \boldsymbol{l}$

zunily shirt．

 chief．

fnerr wool．


dropuituriy garters．
4orely shoe．



duckugg watch．

dmifuynjgh žなuy watch－ chain．
Sollulong umbrella．
Sul新mugul parasol．

［Faquirup sleeve．
oxpe collar．
 button．
oqü4 button－hole．
шинии lining．
q／＂umis pocket．
sy，u／s shawl．

dumu＿cu／／petticoat．

$\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{q}^{\text {Sing }}}$ apron．

qour girdle．



qfirun，oz ear－ring．

ת位unuith ring．



muinurp，－$p^{n} t_{L}$ ，comb，to－
od．mbuyz pomatum．
шимиі位u！

oxiun soap．
 hand－basin．

## 9．£ンヶー2b＋c．The family．

\＆umpult．p ancestors．
dimi．e parents．
 father．
，／ho d fiugle，Sust／，，fius grand－ mother．
sphy husband．
待信，4／is wife．

qupuitu，दtumer mother－in－ law．
＂futume！，untuy child．
＂ryt son．
qneume daughter．
［Jme grand－son．
 ter．
thumy son－in－law．
Suru daughter－in－law．
${ }^{\text {LIqFüj }}$ brother．
．pugr sister．
 law．
．ethom，umul sister－in－law．
Suur father．
sfuyp mother．
Sor atortripaug uncle．
Sor＂אopuepur aunt．




«furize boy．


（ $\boldsymbol{m}^{\prime \prime \prime \prime}$ ）Sulpu bride．

urfineutureplets marriage．
ujer aturr widower．
wull＇yfis widow．
＂l＇F orphan．

furptrumir friend．

## 10．Rumimp－mi．Dwelling．

2 24．building．
＂цшці＂й palace．
umers house．
unut．p．roof．


qtumbuyatly ground－floor．
unculth quantimis or jurl
first－floor．
 second－floor．
whthul room．



crequutstumi bed－room．

romen door．

pushugl key．
ฯuルипь Sus，window．


«чu＂n，＂pir wall．

имиициииии mattress．

une uris sheet．
LLuriml／blanket．
oropy cradle．

Suybll looking－glass．

Stzumqupuit chest of dra－ wers．
qqung drawer
＂trinus table．
แねッn chair．

purifing sofa．
乡umitrun carpet．



$x^{\circ} \boldsymbol{\sim}$
duncts to light．

$\boldsymbol{r}_{m} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ wax－candle．

L＂My $4 / 1$ match．



## 11．Juminimye．The litchen．

\＆iumaus pantry．
lun Suliun，cook．
р＂циuи hearth．

d／uituryz chimney．


smpulp ashes．

ипшшй pan．
mumiytro to fry．
＂trquit／wimng table－cloth．
unmonis salt－cellar．

riuturutheu mustard．

purum／u vinegar．
さちゃ oil．
2 2 2 bottle．
＂lmem！water－bottle．
u＂urn pitcher．
\％UL pail．
2tptet ladle．
uıfius dish．
＂多的／plate．


$77^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{L}$ spoon．
мшшпимимрии fork．
7 шиий／knife．
mbitan ng napkin．
luty cork．
lugus cork－screw．
fundul／glass．
quといて cup．
zш．рии

мпииинй tea－kettle．



12．$n-+t_{2} b+t-m r_{-!} b+$ ．Food and drink．

usmest，meuntrep food．

unofor hungry．
дшиге thirst，－$y$ ．
dmaf meal．


／unqtish pork．

trebly sausage．

Suuluихіиг breakfast．
rue dinner．
either supper．
Sig bread． $2^{m} \boldsymbol{n}$ water．
Fumpir sum new bread．
0なに么 soy stale bread．
in meat．





qumpunq butter．

unturpr cheese．

7 tron wine．
qurtremp beer．
${ }^{L_{p} \hbar_{5}, ~ " r " u}$ game．

anele fish．
dime ur q $\boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{n}} \eta$ omelet．
Fuminurlin
Sum所及，due egg．
Stuffier vermicelli．


dun pastry．
$2 L^{2}$ ufo nt punch．
Luring ger lemonade．
ummpir，4＂！＂Sum chocolate．
4＂・リ milk．
wit p cream．
＂mara coffee．
［Bs，tea．
 coffee．

${ }^{1} \boldsymbol{L}_{\text {quinuml／}}$ season．
quine spring．
fun summer．
unless autumn．
dillon winter．
unuct year．
LIvy um／lu half－year．
w／／ne month．



 year＇s day．
fuptrting wi Carnival．


lrflymés evening．
＂リブ＂L＂リ＂morning－twilight．

Stuntartium ore the following．
day．
turf hour．
usu dur ir half an hour．
punt dir quarter of an hour．
4uyplturn minute．
 Day．
cituckr Christmas．
umplonqurs anniversary．

[^25]
## 14．Ore．The weather．

sind wind．
siply storm．
umbiptre rain．
\＆purd uits rain－bow．
wify cloud．
＂rmumer thunder．


$g^{m} \boldsymbol{r}^{\prime \prime}$ cold．
 ture．


hatuir frost．
umu ice．
な．



2
F＂ululr sled．
4ur＇4meu hail．


goylytur hoar－frost．

 mumeglí professor，teacher． пцuшй＂ŋ student． пиuneifiup


Spu．Sumiq exercise．

 tion．




なuии保 pencil．



乡ише 10 chalk．


．fuituil ruler．



unturnu！copy－book．

$4 / r$ writing．
机，ий

qute pen．

 per．
qulla，penknife．
Tourfing letter．


Suugs address．

化屏．seal．
德：puivinur wafer．
4ヶapuurnir sealing－wax．


16．1．rn－burn－mitr．Artisans．



 мпиитかに printer． шurriz barber．

Spew carpenter．
Sugguqn！д baker．
なuиu／waxiun butcher．
Imedruy uutinlu money－changer．
duciuq＂pね watchmaker．
！ишппициіи coachman．
que пийит miller．

qumplolock－smith． ＂rificurlr＂bricklayer． ！


dhrur＂yd surgeon．







 ＂t queue＂p banker．

## II．Synopsis of the Declensions of Ancient Armenian Nouns．

As the student of modern Armenian will often meet in books with forms of nouns derived from the ancient declensions，it has been thought advisable to append here a synoptical table of the declensions of ancient nouns．

There are twelve regular declensions．

## First Declension．

Singular．
Nom．finis word． Gen．，Dat．Fume， Acc． $\mathrm{q}^{2} \mathrm{~m}, 1$ Abl． $\mathfrak{l}^{2}$ fumit． Inst．fumble．

Plural．
fit words．
Rumbly．
qfomion．

fumble

[^26]
## Second Declension．

Singular. Plural.

Nom． $\boldsymbol{f}$ mime city．
Gen．，Dat．puruph ．

Abl．！مu＇urupt．



2 R．

furimpot•

Third Declension．

## Singular．

Nom．ami hour．
Gen．，Dat．小．uıin－．
Acc．2duヶ．

Inst． $\boldsymbol{\varkappa \varkappa \varkappa ー . ~}$

Plural．
јuutr hours．
おuルバータ。

！おunfory．
furfur＊

Fourth Declension．

Singular．
Nom．q．tur river． Gen．，Dat．stung． Acc．2\％．\％．
Abl．！quinn． Inst．$\uparrow$ ．tum －

Plural．
quint rivers．
q．tunng．
29．tunn．
59tung．


Fifth Declension．

## Singular．

Nom．トイレットgl church．
Gen．，Dat．bit $\boldsymbol{q}^{6}$ gray．
Acc．2bubitgh．



Plural．


ablatigho．

bltentoglot．
${ }^{1}$ When the formative $\boldsymbol{R}$ is preceded by $\uparrow$ ，$\{$ and + ，an unaccented euphonic $e$ is inserted in the pronunciation，as：


${ }^{2}$ In case the formative $\mathbf{U}$ is preceded by any of the con－ sonants，an unaccented euphonic $\varepsilon$ is inserted in the pronoun－


## Sixth Declension．

Singular．

Gen．，Dat．фיр～＂．
Acc．zDrapr．

Inst．Фnp～～•

Plural．
ゆ＂р～～～little（ones）．
中up＂ーing．

f 中＂p～－2y．


Seventh Declension．

## Singular． <br> Plural．



Gen．，Dat．之／ヶバレ．
Acc．z々拨．
Abl． 5 2prent．
Inst．$\left\langle\not / \sim / \sigma_{0} \sigma_{\xi}\right.$ ．

2hrー2g．

！ 2 prong．
2hruset．

Eighth Declension．
Singular．Plural．
 Gen．，Dat．9．unnis．
Acc．гqum％．
Abl．\＆qumn．mit．
Inst．q．wn．．．．ote．
quunuing．

foumemig．


Ninth Declension．

Singular．


Acc．（fummerat．

Inst．fum

Plural．
furmeldherot（goodnesses）．
fummploniy．
2furmerprion．
！furlorlotuin．
furn flense．

Tenth Declension．

## Singular．

 Gen．，Dat．nulte．
Acc． $2 \boldsymbol{\pi} \mu / \Gamma$ ．
Abl．shulter． Inst．กいなたが，

Plural．
nutter or fultemy．

## 


กいだが Or nulteot．

## Eleventh and Twelfth Declensions.

## Proper nouns

## of men. <br> of women.

Singular.


## Irregular Declensions.

First Declension.

Singular.
Nom. L. ${ }^{\prime} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime}$ man.
Gen., Dat. Wins (= minis).
Acc. $2 \mathbf{L} \cdot \boldsymbol{l} l^{\prime}$.
Abl. hunt.


Plural.
Lupe men.
Warming.
ala". 2Lupuring.
L.puuctep.

Second Declension.

Singular.
Nom. zarf father. Gen., Dat. dor. Acc. $z^{2 u m j}$. Abl. 1 2 ort. Inst. $2=\boldsymbol{u l}^{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{R}$.

Plural.
2wlef fathers.
2 upi.
2 2 "ul.
! 2 url.
2urcep.

Third Declension.

Singular.
Nom. Refl sister. emp sisters. Gen., Dat. Rom. form.
Acc. rerplr.
Abl. dentist.
Inst. Rte

Plural.

## 

! Rt mg.
pores.

Fourth Declension.

Singular.
Nom. 1/ $/$ s, woman. Gen., Dat. 1, un e. Acc. 2l/fis.



Plural.
t,whuy.e. women.
11 miming.

! 1 unituining
${ }_{1!}$,

Fifth. Declension.

Singular.
Nom. qr.と village. Gen., Dat. q. ing. Acc. ₹? $/ \mathbf{r c \%}$. Abl. 69.2 .24.


Plural.
$\boldsymbol{q} / \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{\eta} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mu}$ villages.
9-pentig.
2\%-12\%"

PP?

Sixth Declension.

Singular.
Nom. Of day.
Gen., Dat. Lemur.
Acc. ${ }_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{r}}$.
Abl. $20{ }^{2} 5$.
Inst. Liemere.

Plural.
Liemep days.
Come ry.

skewers.
Liemeprep.

Seventh Declension.

Singular.
Nom. $\boldsymbol{s} / \boldsymbol{p}(=u n \boldsymbol{L})$ day(-time). Gen., Dat. sucproturn.
Acc. este.

Inst. smeprolaus $r_{F}$.

Plural.
strep. $\operatorname{day}($-time $)$ s.
Smpristurlog.
zs pen.
ts Smeprogeming.
Smeproteustep.

Eighth Declension.

Singular.


Acc. Flute to to my



Plural.

Laltentituyg.
2laptetertay

Lepteratop.

## III. Phrases for Armenian Conversation.

## 1.

## Salutations.

On meeting in the morning, fur r $1 " J^{\prime \prime}$, Good morning, the answer to which is Cummedny purling, The blessing of God.

In the middle of the day, furlice $i \hbar_{\boldsymbol{q}}$. The answer is the same as above.

On meeting in the evening, furl plumes, Good evening. Reply as above.

At parting, the person who leaves says, U'míp fou-


On separating in the evening, q.pzr pup Good


Returning after an absence one is greeted with


Give my compliments... is expressed by 3 unqutup-
 to convey them assumes the responsibility by saying $T-L_{\text {hume" }}$ 4r"uy, and acquits himself of it, when he meets the person to whom the greetings are sent, by saying,

 "r is thous.






At Easter and for forty days after, คphummи duptue f dhent"y, Christ is risen from the dead. Answer, OpS-
 of Christ.
2.

Tr ep
$\mathrm{n}^{\circ}{ }^{2}$ qutrepe me step.
2try crepe mister.


What have you?
I have a book.
What book have you?
I have your book.
Hast thou my pen?
lInz，Lu＂ene quiz zmespir．No，I have not thy pen．


下！


boyne dimantun mespir．

What pen hast thou？
I have my pen．
Is it not mine？
No，it is not thine．
How many pencils have you？
I have two pencils．
Who has à knife？
 knife．

10．\％

What has thy father．
He has a red horse．
How many friends have you？
br lop $\boldsymbol{l}^{\prime \prime}$ spur．

## 3.

zug metopic．



りшノ


byE Surxisp．
 nespio






 fica．


7－pup merit．
Lysin，meshes．
Have you any bread？
Yes，I have a piece of bread．
Is the bread good？
Yes，it is very good．
Have you also some butter？
No，I have no butter．
Will you have some butter？ If you please．
Has that little boy also any bread？
No，he has none．
Has he had bread enough？
He had a large piece．
Is the cheese also good．
I do not find it good．
Will you have some milk？
Give me some，if you please．
Who wants some milk？
The children want some milk．
Have you any wine？
Yes，I have some．

 ${ }_{7}$ /in mishap.







What kind of wine have you?
We have both red and white wine.
Will you have a bottle of wine?
No, I will not.
Do you find the wine good?
It is not very good.
Will you give me a glass of water?
Here is a glass of fresh water.
4.

คишии" !י"putignegt.


What have you lost?
I have lost my purse.
Who has lost anything?
My friend has lost something.
What has he lost?
He has lost his ring?
Who has found a ring?
This little boy found a ring.
Is that your ring?
Yes, that is my ring.
Have you seen my umbrella?
nz, fug atp Smlulangulp. No, but I have seen your antumd L , .
10\%2 qutblap.





parasol.
What have you bought?
I have bought some paper.
What sort of paper have you bought?
I have bought some letter paper.
For whom have you bought it?
I have bought it for my mother.



 qu".


'querfinl s, unnuguip.




Have you sold your horse?
Yes, I have sold it.
To whom have you sold your house?
Our house? We have not yet sold it.
What have you sold then?
I have sold my uncle's house.
Have you received a letter?
Yes, I have received a letter.
From whom have you received the letter?
I have received it from my niece.

## 5.

 today?

bp! untumip quilt.
L. J in, Libby untruly quest.

gunge.
b" zunturuj quest.


 mere.


## 6.

L:\%opprap.

© wipuic sp.
L. gui, よurpue bicep.
 sap.
trap



 वти品．





Who was wrong？
The pupil was wrong．
Are the children hungry or thirsty？
They are both hungry and thirsty．
Have they not eaten any－ thing yet？
They have eaten a small bit of bread．
Who has eaten my apple？
Alice has eaten it．

## 7.



ก゚めち。

suit


2 2ultatis lp puri．



 Suse．
 ymeltheron zeriphr．



Do you know this gentle－ man？
No，I do not know him．
Who is he？
He is a foreigner．
Is he an Armenian or a Greek？
He is neither Armenian nor Greek；he is an Italian．
Does he speak Armenian？
Yes，he speaks Armenian well．
Does he also speak Eng－ lish？
He speaks a little．
Do you understand Italian， Miss？
Yes，but I have not the facility of speaking it． Are you learning Turkish？ Yes，I am learning it．

## 8.



What day is today？
Today is Monday．
 pore． of the week？
1.trep,urld


b ir duifickity (or Smume) When did your cousin ar-

 cursory.






${ }^{T}$, arty the fifteenth.

## 9.

 q/itho.
 .piowgunj.








 to witiunp duct er light.

C.

night?
Thank you, I slept very well.
How long did you sleep?
I slept seven hours.
How long do you sleep?
I usually sleep eight hours.
Is your brother still sleeping?
I believe that he is up.
At what o'clock do you get up?
I get up at seven o'clock. in winter; and at six o'clock in summer.
Will you breakfast with me?
You are very kind; I have already breakfasted.
10.

 of June.

opt.




lobar topluict bit.





pmenore drugs 28 op mes\%.
in the year?
The $22^{\text {nd }}$ of June.
How are the days in winter?
They are short.
And how are the nights?
They are very long.
How many months are there in a year?
A year has twelve months.
How many days are there in a month?
Some months have 30, others 31 days; February has only 28.

## 11.

 promise you yesterday? fonummugue lira megtrita qto He promised to call upon

 Li.jin.



L.munnincis bur \%uifiul $\boldsymbol{N}_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ He gave me a letter from untune pita.
 pomenoutisp.


q-wŋumifip
 put, ${ }^{\text {dit. }}$

Did he keep his promise?
Yes, he did.
Was he with you at ten o'clock?
He came punctually at ten o'clock.
What did he want? London. news? portant news.
Is it a secret?
No, I can tell it to you, if you wish it.

## 12.

12. stitip.

Do you feel cold?















 m!


 4/utong".










ก゚थ !



Yes, I feel cold. I tremble with cold.
Where do you come from?
I come from the concert.
Why are you so wet?
I have been made wet by the rain.
Does it rain then?
Certainly, it rains rather fast.
Had you no umbrella?
No, I had none with me.
Why did you not take one with you, when you left home?
When I left home, it did not rain at all.
In April one should not go out without an umbrella.
Are you very wet?
I am wet through and through.
May 1 offer you my umbrella?

Do you see the rain-bow? Ah! yes, how beautiful it is!
Where are the children?
They are in the yard.
Where are the pupils?
They are at school.
Has Phebe been out for a walk?
Yes, she has taken a walk.
Who was with her?
Her aunt was with her.
Did she find any flowers?

C．ün diurturezi＂l quad．
11．＂ult 位 2mektymic．


She found many violets． Has she not had a rose？
Yes，she had a rose too．

## 15.

O пnupulquit：Sumac（or du－Has the stranger arrived？ （fusil $L_{i g}^{\circ}$ ）．




Thine ally turd 2 t．
－i per utter allium．
L．





 Sins．

Yes，he arrived yesterday． How many servants has he？
He has two or tree．
Has the prince gone away？
He has not yet set off．
When will he leave？
He will go away to－morrow．
At what o＇clock will he set out？
At 8 o＇clock．
Where is he going？
He is going into the country．
Has he a castle in the corn－ try？
He has a very beautiful castle there．

## 14.


 umetill ald 5 ．
 larger than the earth．
Is the moon also larger than the earth？



On the contrary，the earth is larger than the moon．
 Sunctiplime unuptqumbir．






$\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{P}}{ }^{2}$ op ．
U＇uytion 25 位．

How old is your brother？
He is 20 years old．
When was he born？
He was born on the tenth of January 1879.

On what day？
On the $25^{\text {th }}$ of May．













Who has taken my scissors? Miss Eliza has taken them. Why has she taken them? She has not found her own. Will you lend me yours? With pleasure; here they are.
Do you want your thimble? Yes, I want it.
Will you sew anything?
I will sew some shirts.
From whom have you learnt to sew?
From a seamstress.

## 16.



 Sotrouip dizen.


 Ifproutup SunnltounL uncaring plumbic umiptrime.
 L": Sip.



to do.
Have you much to do? exercises to do?
Not always.
Have you also any words to learn?
Certainly, we can understand no language without learning words.
How many words have you to learn every day?
It depends on circumstancos. Sometimes 15 to 20, sometimes also more.
17.
 Sprisiu.
 inter Sharia.

Will you take a walk with me now? now.

 me after dinner？
 мриир quit．

 quiz．


phnnpronjustun．



 25 unulume 位．






At what o＇clock will you come？
I shall come a little after six o＇clock． a walk yesterday？
With my nephew．
Has your nephew not yet left？
No，he is still here．
When will he set out？
The day of his departure is not yet fixed．
Will he make a long jour－ ney？
He will travel in France， and will not be back again for two months．

## 18.

 ［sur ${ }^{\prime}$ 亿．＂．
ก
 q then 5．


 int．
！um ital ち


2urtogt．e Yaxint．L qlitupe．

 my hat is？
No，I do not．
Does the servant know where it is？
He does not know either．
Have you asked him al－ ready？
Perhaps the maid－servant knows．
It is possible that she does， because she has cleaned your room．
Call her，please．
What is your pleasure，Sir？
Where have you put my hat？

11 rivets ache




sAp que.juc.



L. Suкєш"ノ!,


I have put it in the wardrobe.
In which?
In this wardrobe.
Is it no longer there?
I have not yet looked there.
Where is the key? Where have you put it?
I have hung it on the nail.
It is not hanging there.
Then it must have fallen down.
There it lies.
Pick it up, if you please.

## 19.

 unction.



 a nc.




2upmioun
 Sum e annul


Nz, illonaid t.

bitapuruct wat all on we.
 unuplifuris $5 \rho$ 。


## 20.





おuiturnumtiont thane.


 45y.ue.



 \&n! Stu.
 stop mastic.
 antic eland tit.
it; when did he die?
Did you hear that my neighbour has died? He died last night.
Of what illness did he die? He died of the typhoid fever. How long was he ill?

Was he your friend?
Yes, he was my best friend.
Where did you make his acquaintance?
I made his acquaintance at Adana.
Have you many acquaintances at Adana?
I have a few; most are dead.
21.

 quart.








Will your sister-in-law come too?
I believe that she will not come; but my brother-inlaw will come with me.
Would you have bought this horse, if you had known that it was to be sold?
No, I would not have bought it; it does not please me.

 Armenian, if you knew it?






Do you not speak French? No, Sir, but I speak Tukish and English.

## 22.

duwhugugh puinull leu "true Do you still want my
 watch-key?
 "minn ${ }^{2}$.


 misti. longer.
Have you lost yours?
I cannot find it.
Does this boy want new shoes?





 shoes.
Are his worn out? of holes.
How long has he worn them?
 months.
 clothes?

 mesh.
25.

L. пи"


 $p^{2}=15$.
 pist.p.


而发, $q^{\text {bn }} \mathrm{m}$ 7 mo $2^{\text {Lis.r. }}$



 puing t dux world is open to commerce.
 ${ }_{7}$ fis Sumfing.

## III．Reading Exercises．

A．Prose．

1. 





 cud tog：





## 2.










 4nて出に：
5.

ण







4.










5.











6.









7.
















8.













9.










10.










11.
 нов














12.



















## 15.












 1/иип.p:

## 14.





















 \& $t_{L^{m}}$ Sum



## 15.





















16.







 ши 400/いち: \%






17.
























## 18.






 Suлй










## 








 !

## 20. 2-y 9! ! tere
















## 






 дшл






















 4 иै




 4 w \&






Reading Exercises.































 4 й

Elementary Armenian Grammar.





L.






 5uy?:














25. brtbe bethe:






Reading Exercises.
 ऽшшите:
L. \& n l


 nol luillup:


 uns.p.

 шит шй unncòng:
 42 Sullownion its:


























 дшข
 4 wis





 apought位:



 митиш!








 ne．шitampli4．．．：












ๆоұпи 9．v̋ヶたиатиа：






 миш！


1ш！



甘uy ：L．2







呝座






＊ 1 мй





＂乌ш！















 cultrivite qbodutu：

Reading Exercises.





















 to. そ.
29. $96-$ - $-96^{2} t-\mathrm{Ojt}:$
(numb:)











 allonと／：













9．bűич，Unпъuaiantauag：
B．Poetry．



ก゙S，延

















S
be wid with v/rigi birlifg.


3. bettant









fre polleptrar

C.Inp S5: Yumbe




Lunophuy Sung





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1шй }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 6. brudzun-5!


























$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { brfing qualitus ainituoplit, }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 7．ゥールェ： <br> （ミhi unnulk：）

















 U＇пnitult






 Lumpher，antulut dum Spulaw ． 2，位 итии！ш！





Lintuри．9．Фиапиини：

rivinic Suylilit，
－กร dul＇7 a／tuy
リ＇cusp 3 wiply，





bplitupu Snt 4 Lur



₹．Unuたa 2，uqhцаma：
9． 1 ルッグそと：


1пеп пй










 1.






ロuryた̌ ५. Soakztrua:





























*

U/f!



11. $1 \times \sim \xi_{L-y}=$
(₹. ₹ujut:)




9mL
be 之n litun Snup witurat







等
प










12. fo Umér

L.














b/dち



 bく Sんる







13．$S$－－mi $-465 \times=$







以

14． $2 b-2 p=$













9．долииич：

> 15. 1 Lutubre
> L. $\frac{1}{}$ un


## 16. fumbuct $b^{2}=$






























กீ 4 unuy

17. Dencmits:









$$
\text { مowtmint } 6=
$$











18. $3--6+t=2 i!t=:$




bpltph qiv4 Sumanumant







3. \%. U.:
19. $\boldsymbol{1} \boldsymbol{2} \tau$ -



L.JL $2^{\text {neanna }}$ tun qumbiumi.




foncue wither hig 4bioug






20. Ju-fu-w Dtur :
 Struay quelt whiml,


L.z.pitupgnctuptupmil








Linugtit ort


ヶ. пйदииа:

## 

q. wine intoper





リ.



!









*





ч








22. $1 \times-\frac{1}{2}=$ :











```
万．そ。
```

25．がでーツーが：

 L．








## IV．Vocabulary．

## A．Armenian－English．

－Indiates the repetition of the same word．Words in paren－ theses serve to complete the sense of those words that precede or follow them．

L．
шq wrul／farm．
wqu tail．
шұшип free；－шиши deliverer，
liberator；－$k_{L}$ to save．
шия nation；－ulиuis relative．
шqLinc．w亿uit nobleman．
$\omega / \begin{gathered}\text { mn } \\ \text { chair．}\end{gathered}$
udwit cheap．
$\omega_{L_{-}}$too，also．
$\omega^{\omega}$ L $\ldots$ no more．
wile wave．
w／unn．stable．
whundul／appetite．
wlunfoll to like．
wost $t_{L}$ tolay；to play（on piano etc．）．
шдमt，
us
ш1／win 2 ear．

шそら丩山じん ひたんと expectation，hope．
$\omega / \overline{m L} \sqrt{\text { I }}$ club．
шипиш tooth．
wSwlıne terrible．

wsatill shocking，horrible．
un salt．


wquck $\xi_{l}$ to entreat，to supplicate．
шそшに $\%$ pigeon．
ungh b bow．
 supplicating．
wiflicly noise．
＂ung girl．
шициmum dirty．

шп．реши poor．
шй $\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{\text { un }}$ dim．

urorl．e．mill．
шरиничирийр haste．
$\omega \mathrm{x} / \mathrm{L}$ to grow．
urfuy $/$ desert．
urfoun summer．
uul $\Gamma_{e n / u}$ crowd，multitude．
urfent？whole．
unlh $\boldsymbol{S}_{2}$ fierce，furious，raging．
uiltis every，all．

u．／hu month．
uıfin $L$ barren．
winculit spouse．
urfocuisuisul to marry．
шifin $\quad$ ！firm，strong．
urfint ph bachelor．
urinum to be ashamed．
unfing cloud．
wispurthe to comprise，to com－ prehend．
uifo／f shame；－w̧ul confused， abashed．
мנрпгрtio alphabet．

ujq／vineyard．
щ！ $\boldsymbol{\prime}$
 doe．
ujwo to－day．
мuли cheek．
u／f，husband．
$\mu / g^{L_{L} L^{L_{L}} L}$ to visit．
мииицшил desert，wilderness．

мй
шiquir even；times；－作 once．
uiluñは merciless．
winq／umun／unawares，unconscious．

uingor feeble，weak．
uilpiluq Sumn constantly．
mi／p $\downarrow t_{L}$ to curse．
uit $l_{1} \boldsymbol{r}^{\text {nut }}$ wrong；－$t_{L}$ to do wrong，
to do an injustice．
mishe wheel．
uヶ／unऽtur imprudent．
mil／unn－calm．
uldmitold unknown，stranger．

шияи иuints irregular．

mishurthth impossible．

unulpit corner．
щis Suiflu flumen incomparable．


uiulius immortal．
witult $\boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ innocent．


uinu／2 sweet．
uitme with $\boldsymbol{L}_{L}$ to name，to call．
ufinci noun，name．


мuйunurn forest，woods．
ulingur $\boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ transient，fleeting．
wingtum past，last．
wingill to pass．
шiolf hungry．



mizluups world：－wiwn modern （Armenian）．

w． $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ eye．
шшш $\sin / g^{2} t_{L}$ to assure．
шицииะ！／future．


wunzh to be astonished．
жмцпц2 stupid，silly．


 volt，rebellion．
wupliwitup goods，wares．
Lurfh April；to live．
we right（hand）．
шп．uд proverb．
unnuing without．
un．u2 before，ago；－lis first；
$-p$ the former．
 шпцшиппй roof，ceiling．
шлпuun abundant．

шишшьои morning．
шл．uplish virtuous．

unnind lion．
wint $L_{L}$ to take．

unngte before；－$t_{L_{L} L_{L}}$ to meet． wnume morn．
untry needle．
шиๆиилий needlecase．
ши＂$/$／cloth．
u＂urtou knight．
жиипши lining．
umenz star．

wumbly to hate．
wuntin time；－op once，formerly．
${ }^{\omega}$

$\omega_{r} \boldsymbol{q}^{2} L^{2} \leq$ to forbid，to prevent．
 justice．
шиたqш！sun．
withe sun；－tl．p east；－dinump
west．

wrdush worthy：－rLiul to de－ serve．
supdty to cost．
widt．p worth，price．
url valiant，brave．
wrler blood．
шиよแノる silver．

wurdearn root．
ursfiue date；－ $\boldsymbol{\epsilon r} /$ date－tree．
whitinl\＆corn，production．
wn bear．

urn field．

mpmour，wigmisip tear．
mppmishep court．
шцши sand．
игшицш！robber．


mewlunt $\boldsymbol{L}_{L}$ to conclude．
avetil broom．
weloluwi to be added．
$\boldsymbol{m} \cdot L^{L_{L}} L$ to sweep．
uit palm of the hand．
wifis，uthmesp shore，coast．
шршचшच cock．
upwith to kick．

## $f$.

pwiflng sofa，seat．


pudmi／glass，cup．
pudter to divide．
$\boldsymbol{p u l}$ yard．
Furlt fortune，fate．
furquantor to compare．
pwqluty to knock．

$\boldsymbol{p u r} \boldsymbol{q}^{\text {L }} \ell \boldsymbol{q}$ bath．
puy verb．
 hope is lost．
ршind to open；－ $\boldsymbol{l}$ key．

puituraud enamalled．
puinu prison；－uplts to im－ prison．
${ }^{2} \mathrm{~m}_{2} \ln t_{L}$ to distribute．
pum word；－wrmin dictionary．

pwipum．dialect，tongue．

pwithurir friend．
pwitidize handsome．

furphe compliment，salutation．
ршгі good．
purlumitul to be angry．

рийпушициі moral．

fwlmap $\boldsymbol{p}^{t_{l}}$ to improve，to perfect．
рииорирррия welfare．
frug open；4／иum－ajar．



prom

phomis mouth；${ }^{1} 4$－with one
voice，unanimously．
${ }_{F} t_{p} t_{t} L_{L}$ to bring．
$p_{\text {fratin }}$ pole．

$\boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{r}$ ten thousand．
pimer hill．
$p^{\text {Limul }} \boldsymbol{L} / \mathrm{L}$ to dwell，to live．


prl／mis farthing，mite．

$p^{\prime \prime \prime} j^{\prime \prime}$ herb，plant．
 prise．
fme $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ blunt．
$\boldsymbol{p}^{\boldsymbol{n}} \mathrm{L} \mathrm{L}$ original，proper．
pmenis violent，intense．
рпцишииици vegetable．
FmLimbly to sprout，to grow．


$\boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{m} \boldsymbol{L}_{\mathrm{L}}$ to hold，to seize．
prithuy woollen．
plitur to dig，to hoe．
prtina rice．
promen potter．

$4^{\omega} L$ to come．
\％
qшS throne．
$q^{\omega} \boldsymbol{q}^{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}$
qшสшส dwarf．
quif nail；－$t_{L}$ to drive（a nail）．
quil wolf．
q．wiquunl／
quila treasure；－шuцhun treasurer．
qumurqty menagery，cage．
qumionky lamb．


qurne it spring．


q$^{\text {tquilh }}$ fine，handsome，beautiful．
$q^{\text {toqupuetomap fine arts．}}$
qtortyth beautiful．
qum river；－ $\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{l}$ stream；－unt bank．

4tuntic ground，earth．
qtip slave．

752 bad．
${ }_{75} l^{\prime \prime}$ fat．
$4 \neq \boldsymbol{8}$ line．
4 度 price．
4 たitaだL drunkard．
7 frem wine．

4／i2hin night；－purl good－．
qhankur to know．
q／иnmelopar science，learning．
$\boldsymbol{q} / \boldsymbol{r}$ letter，character．
qurioul to become fat．
qurp book．
4／2\％village；－ugh peasant．
qulumill fez，hat．
q！hamenn chief，principal．


qut\％to buy，to purchase．
qu九nぃじ bullet．
quqtug apron．
 contentment．
q＂Swn jewel．
$\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{q}}$ thief；－ $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\boldsymbol{w}}$ to steal：－or theft．
qur stable．
$4 \%$ 度 colour．
7＂解友 to exclaim，to cry．
q＂mul to roar．
q＂！$L_{L}$ to praise．
4nthum praise，eulogy．
4グよ work，affair，deed，business；
－mrntrl to fulfil，to execute；
 workman．
4nr2 gray．


to learn by heart．

quirturimell to assemble，to con－ vene．
quцииии pale，tarnished．
qucturnart $L$ to dye，to colour．

qumй сар．
qumbl to find，to discover．
q！wnur literal；Suy－ancient
Armenian．
q！
4runestang writing－book．
4rl．L to write．
qlik pen．
4rikL to embrace．
$\boldsymbol{4 r m \%}$ writer．
qr\＆uiful pen－holder．
4！＂！us pocket．
qпрй or qrem． 4 manual．

T．

ヶurnlu．to cease．



querturl piano．


чшия bitter．
qumenuy to turn．
quu lesson ；class；－mistar class－
 cation．
 －wururiuntig to condemn ；－ur anp judge．
$\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\prime}$ century，age．
qurp／in blacksmith．
7 wiffints remedy．


77世路 spoon．
$\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{t}} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ medicine．
$7^{7}$ tifin yellow．

$r^{h}$ hinus pale．
qfore still，yet；－pouper plopuitu
sp he had scarcely spoken．
qturumis ambassador；－wlunl－
Smerir conference．
qutpuincis pronoun．
qupwuul actor．

$7_{7}^{\text {tricumin }}$ thread，string．
$q^{\text {the }}$ evil．
7tser against；－rtrfung opposite．
${ }^{2} 5$ 年 face，visage，countenance．
 misfortune．

\％h or $\boldsymbol{\eta} /$／wif corpse．
\％／wnup mis observatory．

\％／punt $L_{L}$ to observe，to look．
\％higuaqu hero．
$\eta \eta^{2} \mathrm{~m} / \boldsymbol{q}$ castle，fortress．
$\boldsymbol{q}^{2 t_{L}} \boldsymbol{L}$ to put，to place．


$y=n$ door，gate．
$\boldsymbol{q}^{\text {mı }} \boldsymbol{\sim}$
7＂＇pu duke．
$7 \times / b$ scribe．
rayk to touch．

 －wilty school－fellow．
\％／${ }^{\text {mu／}}$／un paradise．

＇r ${ }^{\text {rugh }}$ ，neighbour．
troz flag，banner．
b．
${ }^{t}{ }^{2}$ ox．
tyum $/$／singular．
bqtop bank，coast．



6．4．${ }^{\text {Leghl }}$ church．
ヶпиййи season；mood；air．



Ln5 4 reed．
$\boldsymbol{L}_{\text {prenq }}$ d dream，vision．
${ }^{\text {tpup／uay }}$ babe，child．

${ }^{t_{r}}{ }^{\prime}$ song，hymn；－－$t_{L}$ to sing；
－lı singer；一＂
trrep dormer window．

$t \boldsymbol{t} 54$ yesterday．


trling heifer．
tphenuunury young man．
 （letter）．
$t_{\text {phujub long．}}$

tophtrip heaven．




trysmen timid．

$\boldsymbol{t r}_{52 h}$ sausage．




## 2.


quy！u／は anger，wrath．


qurpith．to strike，to shoot．

 business．

弥owlonaglz amusing o，enter－ training．
qum to feel．
qquguqlurl insensible．
qqkuan dress．
qty like，the same as．
qbpob／to put out of．
qfínenp soldier．
quaylil to be charmed．
qullolb penknife．

qM sacrifice．
q！



qu $\boldsymbol{H}_{5}$ L to deprive，to bereave．

дорииши general．

b．
twill being．
Łumıちи essentially．
5\％female．
52 ass．
52 page．
orly husband．

## P．

privSmary soon．
$\boldsymbol{r}^{2} \boldsymbol{r}$ supt．
 ception．

 crime．
$p^{\text {rut }} L$ to do．
pis
$\boldsymbol{p}^{5} \boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{L}}^{\boldsymbol{p} t_{L}}$ to sup．

pindus present，gift．
pillar companion，mate；一ulumis social．


［お．
Paw crown；－mend king；－ m．$\delta /$ queen．
Pul hand；paw．
fum it saddle．
Ruin（wq／itio）precious，dear．
Tuns $\boldsymbol{q}_{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$ dense，thick；dark．

fumnurl／L to fade．
Amply to perch．
Puuntrinulumiz drama．
A munpmis theatre．
Purr faith to translate．

fowif fresh．
fum thick，bushy．
farewell to roll，to revolve．
Aunt ht to pour，to empty．
fum thy to flow（into）．
Pbquil

$f^{2} t_{L}$ cord，thread．


AqLith fig－tree．

$\vec{F} 5 \boldsymbol{s}$ tea．
Pb shovel；－ult oar．
Fん及taniph butterfly．

P／：number．



Fraught $L$ to resound．


Pandect cub．
$A_{m} \eta_{m}=$ to leave．
fy，poison，venom．
ADele fascinating．

Pmıurumis date．
Amble to number．
fol fig．
Amt mulberry．
fompubrown．
がとぞる paper 。

［fol sword．
Anal to fly．

Pnemer bird．
Pрuifiuh spittoon．

## お．

duif hour；－uliuul time；－
 watch；－uinumpue once．
duudiuturlper in time．
duallusto $L_{L}$ to arrive．
dwinquen rusty．
durumets ribbon．
durnuiny heir；$-t_{L}$ to inherit．
 multitude．
$\delta_{\text {uph }}$ ，
duywh to smile．
${ }_{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} \boldsymbol{\text { nuquin }}$ diligent．

## b．

${ }^{1} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathrm{a}}$ wish，desire．
hifianume Plan wisdom．
hifunanmer wise．
lifrum to fall．
firis．property．
lípquituL monarch．
$\ell_{2}$ шший ass－driver．
$k_{2}$ lumin prince．
$1 \cdot 2^{\Sigma} L_{L}$ to descend，to get down．
liunifis instantly．
prlymer evening．
prap indeed．
liglí oh that！
保 2 oil．
prepupuity

## 1.

${ }^{2} \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~L}$ to weep，to cry．
㓜
 spacious．
ןшииньi／，alder．
tqu＂language，tongue．
thu mount，－ain．
an lake．
timplis quite，fully．
$L^{i n h_{g} L_{t}} L_{L}$ to finish．
цпчш！
I＂Iu！

［mesul to wash．

$L^{\text {m＇uming }}$ ， $\boldsymbol{l}_{\boldsymbol{l}}$ transparent．
［＂Lu／is moon．
$j^{m L u u_{t}}{ }_{L}$ to shoe．

L＂$\quad$ g＇l $/$ match．

${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime} \Sigma_{L}$ to hear．



## Iv．

fourth $L_{L}$ to deceive．
pandrit． to bite．
lumizuL to play；－lif toy：play－ thing．
 peace．


hucitur of shop．
ィиuॄ cross；－ 4 ü desk for a crucifix．
funnis mixed；－－mrry mixture．

lumpluwitht to $_{L}$ grope along．

tuиe wir darkness．

lutwith clever，intelligent．
fut $t_{l, \downarrow}$ brain，wit．
futiq̌ poor，miserable．
tutiry fool，silly．
lu／wun very；hard，harsh，sharp．
hugrainoptr conscientiously．
puilla to drink．
phinuufe care．
／uLrı山L to laugh；to rejoice．
tuinmis cheerful，merry，gay．
fururpriwip demand，request．

huruptir pray．
luiding apple；－tirp－－tree．
luzhzhar rustling（of the leaves）．
funq pig；－
lumimuar reflexion，meditation．
lun維ng kitchen．
fun Surpul？cook．
punstiv prudent．
hunj ram．
funiurs humble．

funtuen damp，humid．
／uniquilp fatigue，weariness．
lunz＂r big，stout．

funumm！／wi $h_{L}$ to confess，to own to．
funumnzar promise．
punu grass．
lunf，－mish deep．
funpuis altar，pavilion．
lunprive to snore．
lump SpL to think．
funcrik to shun，to avoid．
／ungmonh pretty．
funpunulit $t_{l}$ to crush，to dash to pieces．
funioncudd crowded．
funnilujug tumultuous，turbulent， agitated．
funmully to be troubled．


${ }_{\text {lu }}$ rn／um imperious，proud．

fuoul＇l to speak，to talk；（мирии qü $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ ㅇ $)$－to crow．
puoup word，speech；－le primel＇L to enter into conversation；－ ${ }^{m} q_{2} L_{L} L$ to address．

## ふ。

dwq／L to rise；to break out．
dulut $L_{L}$ to sell．
дwnlly flower．
dunghuent young．
surllh to flower，to bloom；to flourish．
дwййg flower－garden．
dwqut，to mock．
swlup or $\delta m \eta$ ．p expense．
oult heavy，severe．
なulo／み acquaintance；friend．
дwn tree．
\＄upици thirst；thirsty．
дицц $\boldsymbol{u s}_{1} t_{L}$ to expand，to spread．
$\delta t \delta t_{L}$ to beat．
$\delta t_{p}$ old；－$m e \Sigma /$ old man．
d／dmitab ridiculous，funny．
な／\＆ininwh swallow．
$\delta \& u m i / L$ to beget，to bear（a child）．

dimq．e parents．

dhoun jaw，cheek，chin．

子ng lazy，idle．
 coast，shore．
дпцй
子as／u smoke．
$x_{2}=1 / 2$ to bend．
дрии parcel，packet．
druiL to undulate，to fluctuate．

## 4.

4 wuqur construction；binding（of books；－witrpulth to form， construct，to fashion；－ $\boldsymbol{t}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ to form；to bind．
乡 $\omega \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ milk．
$4 \omega / \sigma / L$ drop．


4wlut $L_{L}$ to hang．

微 4 mLz soft．


4win lame．


4 uwfiw vault，arch．
4uufiugn＝4 slowly．

4 unt $L_{p}$ will．
乡иуий station．
彳ицддй lightning，thunderbolt．
4uј «r mast．
 pire．
4uiture green．
दumin winit $L_{L}$ to stop，to halt．
quinqint $L$ to erect，to raise．
4uithtr lamp．
4uninit rule．
4uLum／／early．
4uwist $L$ to call．
彳иш＂цш＂lead．
4ии пипии blue．
4шкпшичй coachman．


4，umnn guilt $L$ to build．


 perfect．
4 иunnqus mad．
4mumne cat．
4，wiwq butter．
 arrange．
4 war
$4_{4} \boldsymbol{u}_{l^{\prime} L_{L}}$ to sew，to stitch，to seam．

qu er $\delta t_{L}$ to think，to presume．

 shorten．
4 wirulpred．

wis $I_{i} h_{L}$ to redden．
！ииг＂д able，capable．
4，циои needy，indigent；－ma－
foes want，poverty．
4 wig his axe．
4 4－uita life．



4tinquinuq
4 tinquil animal，beast．
4tnum cherry．
turn $\boldsymbol{\prime}$ mother－in－law．

kt：＂half；－que tr midnight；－ or noon．
$4 \int^{2} t_{L}$ to milk．
4／it woman，wife．
4／＇umpug ajar．

the passion．
4，Lucius climate．
$\boldsymbol{q}_{1, n} \boldsymbol{n}$ r round．
484 l L to couch．
$47 \%$ island．
4 frump．skeleton．
後に woman，wife．
 tisfied．
4n／a handle．
乡ッグック obelisk．
4＂Suly billow，wave．
4＂I Ir side，part．

4 minuit ${ }^{2}$ to rob．
4nariul button．
min count．
yo＂virgin，maiden．


／nu eyelid．
4mulinm rude，rough．
$4 \mathrm{~m} \cdot \mathrm{~L}$ cow．


$4 \because\left[m^{\prime} L\right.$ vigour，power．
4＂rimeun loss，waste．
律 $=n$ compact，firm，solid．
दmıp dp breast，bosom，chest．
4， 2 L L L to adhere．
4n象 quarrel，struggle．
4ul／h＇s sharp pain．
4 ипшш linen．
 tear to pieces．
yunnag beak，bill．
$q_{1} r^{k_{1}}$ to bear，to sustain．
4 ry $\boldsymbol{p}^{\text {in }}$ double，two；again．

4 Rrinul $^{2}$ to be able．
 est．
4ozh4 shoe，boot．

smith to put on，to wear，to dress．
Surquil to cough．
suite scarcely．
Sulu cation rare．
Sulfur $t_{L}$ to persecute．
Sum li to melt，to thaw．

Sur xt，Lh agreeable，pleasant．
Sw r $/ / L$ to please．
Sum $\boldsymbol{x}_{\boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{p}}$ pleasure．
Suifuaduju in conformity，accord－ ing to ．．．，after．
Sunfiunoun brief；－m\＆かんと ab－ breviation，extract．
surfing for．
Suuffurd duh free，frank，bola；－tiL to venture，to dare．
Suurpiur fame，renown．

Sunfotmeplos patience．
Sundprop kiss．
Surfaneplot to kiss．
Suufriqtu to convince．
Surulity，to count，to number．
－uy Armenian．
Suybel looking－glass．
Suyr father；－li papa．
Sustuquon rest，repose．
Surively to repose，to rest．

Suinqupй quiet，calm，tranquil；
－optir cooly；－bL to appease
to calm．
Sulurluyth to meet．
Sulıxwg genius．
Su2mmL／LL to be reconciled．
Suum／l age，size．
Sunlium to understand．
Sumi／LL to arrive，to reach．
Sumanis ripe．
Susann！volume．
Supue south；－ujfis－ern．
Surly tax；necessity；－urrito to compel；－unn！necessary， important．
Suprouan rich，wealthy．
Surpu bride．

Surgne \＆question，interrogation．
saug bread．
Sum hen；－－4／月 egg；－p fowl．
Suz mump equal．
Sum unnuel to believe．
Sus unnurphir true，faithful．
Sum uцри＿／LL to join together．
SbqKumpur ironical．
Stquoptr jocosely．
Skq meek．
くヶduit／in bicycle．
 thority；work．
Stzonualk delightful．
Sbraurfunual telescope．
Sbruitur to go far．
Stune far，distant．
Ston with；－lathl to follow； －hanry attendant．

Sturbutip consequence．
Stung Stunt successively，by deg－ rees．

Sqor mighty．
Sky poor，unfortunate．
Struicul to admire，to marve？．
Shugne ir admiration．
Slufies now，at present．
Spis old，worn；ancient．
Strewir sick，patient；－wiong hospital．
Spurbi knit，to weave，to en－ twine．
Shoulu，－uytiz north，－ern．
Slrap guest；－uling parlour．
Sturquiln obedient；－$l l$ to obey．
SiouploL to invent．
shurples inventor．
sugtol to pronounce；to ring．
Sinth soul；Unerp－the Holy
 love tenderly．
SnL top．
Snцuॉц／unveiled，naked．
Somin！mar declension．
Sus compact，dense，thick．
Snz soil，earth；－whmu mound．
 minent．
sull wind．
Snequstumennelopers shadow；pat－ ronage．
Snı／ust／shade，shadow．
sonkuing umbrella．
Smuthon valley．
Smithe shepherd．

Soldyme robust，strong．
Sиqumuи subject．
Sulurun proud；－melaper pride．
Sицициицпl renowned，famous．
Sulıuj giant．
Spum Suliq exercise；－lo instruc－ tive．
$S_{[\text {ruiduyl }}$ ，to command，to order．
Sruufinis command，order，permis－ sion．
Sruerfe ardour，fire．
Spurquil marvelous，wonderful．
Slииицииия market－place，square．

Spaugus gun．
Spurlprlos to invite．
Sruts fire，conflagration．
$\mathrm{Sr}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ monster．

Sopupqup aunt．
Soplıqump uncle．


## 2.

sulu（ $\boldsymbol{i} \ell n, p$ ）left（hand）．
duju voice，sound．
ditniumph enterprise．
àming glove．
stm，$f$ hand；－$\quad$ L by ．．．，through． a $\hbar_{p \eta}$

－wgitL to shape，to represent．
is horse．
なたなった。 olive－tree．
a／pec snow；－th to snow．
ぶ楊に winter．
anch fish．

## I．


$q^{t / 4}$ rudder，helm；－wicul steers－ man，helmsman．

## a．

киччur rabbit．
 fate；－usfupum battle．
$\gamma_{\text {umi }} f_{\text {Puj }}$ way；－$t_{[L L} t_{L}$ to set out．


rumilnumme．p scratch．
रumizum，to know，to recognize．
（wuz dinner；一．ugnegul／reckon－
ing；$-t_{L}$ to dine．

rum．essay，speech．

rui means，way．
xupumun skilful；－winetum ar－
tistic；－шutun architect．


$x_{q}, \Omega_{L}$ to squeeze，to press．
r／2r just．
$x / 12 \boldsymbol{2}$ branch．
ryhl knocker．

Elementary Armenian Grammar．
$\times r_{2} z_{L}$ to press，to subdue

$x_{2}$ fiuphun true，faithful．

rolu rich，opulent．

roxuituali pendulum．

## If．

Swing hair．
」hudme\＆clotted milk．

umm lic to suffer death；－ 4 un－ Suwge mortal．
sluw $\delta / 2 \times$ bed．
duyli mother；－lis mamma．
druylrurfine up sunset．
лиырицрипицр саріtal．
Sunthtur necklace．

dfuncul 4 child．
なfunt lad，boy．
duitur，－${ }^{\prime} h$ small，minute．

fiuu part；－ri／4 particle．
fiun finger；－wi้／ring．
fiumituit book．


Siunontun pencil．

diuliquiphon pearl．
frupry man．
Turlk dunlel to set（sun）．
なulp bird（hen）．
Nuwrull body．
suupum $/ P_{L}$ to struggle，to fight．
／fupm $\boldsymbol{r}$＂clean，neat．
drupits，to clean．
なupincolick cleanliness，purity．

${ }^{1} \int_{t}$ umi ink．
Athoult pink．
ulto great；－wrlol to esteem．

Thr qur gentle，mild，soft．


dhin．wor dead．
dhnis／l，to die．
Afrunury metal．

Aht unupu＂silk．
Atuchly to reject．
stry naked，bare．
 to go near．
Atptinuy machine．
$N_{t} q$ mist，fog．
a，wiu only．
d／widhun simple，artless，innocent．
\％，uiqumliugs at the same time．
／hwulin together，in company．
$1 /$ wiontwo united．
м»шџшил foggy，gloomy．

$\%$ ，mun insect．
『 nean（sea）．
M，2qury broker．
M2ng means．
．$h_{2}$ meat，flesh．
1／were mind．
dry fruit．
$\%$ unc $/ F_{L}$ to run into．
＂胙竞ии scissors．

thum，to remain．
dそü labourer．

 stand．
shinimul to forget．
Niri prul to beg．

suth to be cold．
תinumdtl，to contemplate，to think．
finugh intelligent．
dintrphr intimate．
dinit $t_{1}$ to enter．
$\int_{p}$ nuwht，to nod，to nap．
$s_{p} \sum_{m}$ mooky，sooty．
$w_{i g}$ 纤umit prize．
\＆ou，near；－wlmu imminent；
－tiwu to come or to go near．
sopuepir，aunt．
$\int_{0} \boldsymbol{q}^{2}$ qumpul $^{2}$ uncle．

## 3.

JuๆI triumphal．
$J^{\text {зuर̌u／u often，frequently．}}$

Jurith $I$ to tarry，to loiter．





sper，to succeed．

，wn．wquinum to advance，to im－
prove．

dum l／＇$^{\prime}$ to gaze．
，лиипuи loottom；pavement；ground．
Julrtit to respect．
 home．

Juruflur，fit，proper．

shzumul memory； $\boldsymbol{b}$－as a me－
morial，in momory of；－ $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{\boldsymbol{l}}$ min monument．
$J_{2} \operatorname{lig}_{2} \mathrm{~K}_{\mathrm{l}_{1}}$ to remind．
J＂q̌um weary，fatigued．
$J^{\prime \prime q} q^{5} / \neq$ to be fatigued．
J＂иппипиц to be proud．
dy＂hope．
$\boldsymbol{J}_{\boldsymbol{m}}^{\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{\eta}}$ hoopoo，pewet．
$\int^{m \times 2} q^{m}=1 / L$ to be moved，to be touched．
，meaur to hope．
dmeamely hopeful．
 deception．
J＂Lum $L$ in the hope of ．．．
Joplish $k_{L}$ to fashion，to make．

> 6.
 sentence；－ $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\boldsymbol{u} \boldsymbol{\prime}}$ forefather．
\＆umpuisd envy，jealousy．
Tuu／uwunt $L_{L}$ to offend，to insult．
Tumlupisurit $L_{L}$ to prefer．
\｛ru／ungry former．
quusuilq state，province．
\＆uuffun letter；－uinmıis postoffice．
Luyl／L to look．
दишишиилши hare．
huwifhe orange．
 qlime harbour，haven；－－multur

mp ．e．crew．
seq narrow．
stan arrow；－$L_{L}$ to throw．
$\Sigma t_{p}$ sister－in－law．

short $L_{L}$ to forgive，to pardon．
subifuy present．


\＆tó＂in，within．
ヶ人口及 matter．
s\％antul／loaf．

description：character；－ $\boldsymbol{t}_{L}$ to paint：－$l_{2}$ painter．
quai like，alike；－$/$ L to resemble．

$2_{2}$ uitumane shot．


infin same；－lu l $\boldsymbol{l}$ even．
 －$m h_{L}$ to repair，to mend．
aphis His or Her．

incurtol to play on a musical instrument．
quench gift，present．
$\ell_{m L} / \mathrm{p}$ mumimis sacred．
inch almond．
₹u！winul／aim，purpose，end．

quumpl！to sit down．

## a．



－$l_{L}$ to gain，to win
$z^{u \prime \eta}$ I evening－dew．

$2^{2 \omega \boldsymbol{L} / \boldsymbol{l}}$ thunderbolt．


$2^{\text {mun }}$ many，much；－作 a great many．
2шитu／nou talkative．


zшрии sugar．
$2^{L} \Sigma^{2 m}$ accent．
$2^{t_{1}, u m}$ slice．

2 ably to make．
2 h 2 bottle．
$z^{\text {zug m }}$ 次／z dazzling，flaring．
24 usher clash．
$2 थ$ buy，chain ；win－chainless．

$2^{\text {inn listel }}$ to grant．
2＂qにぃum steamboat．
$2^{\prime \prime} \%$／vapour．
2＂ぞい to twinkle．
2＂ぞ・ロッグな flatterer．
$2^{\text {min um }}$ market．
$2^{\text {min }}$ Li dog．
$2^{m \varepsilon_{2}} \varepsilon_{2}$ breath；－m mist to breathe．
$2^{\text {m² }} 2^{\text {min }}$ lily．
$2^{m}, \underline{p}$ shadow；pomp；honour． $22_{2}$ but rustling（of leaves）．

 2゙々原 to wander，to walk． $2 . e^{1 .} \eta$ magnificent，fair．

$$
\mathrm{n} .
$$

＂q／，spirit．
 elegy．
＂グイIス cluster，bunch of grapes．
 keel．

＂qq＂
no style，manner．
mod strength，force．
＂no－－line nothing．
＂slump sheep．
m．．nqts to water．
＂ultinum，the golden age．

nu lt gold．
mum limb，branch．
пиипеци web；－шíц weaver．
numplйuit policeman．
＂！lhbuinna ocean．

month wa aug is tramp．
mun foot．
n er orphan．
nl y worm．
nr＂th son．
nita calf．

$n n^{n} n^{t} \boldsymbol{L}_{L}$ to decide，to fix．

＂pmenu，to thunder．
ッipun how much？
＂ $\boldsymbol{r}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$ game，prey；－мичиц game－
keeper；－＂it hunter．
meqty to want．
$n=\eta \eta^{t} t_{L}$ to direct，to aim，to correct．
mとqun camel．

mesilium to have．

＂ 2 late．
mınur inflated，swollen．
mLuuitur student．

mıumıgh teacher．
$m^{2} . u^{\prime} t_{1}$ to eat．
mцрй adze．
merulu glad．

## 2.

£ul naughty，evil，bad．



さ＂црпипшіц quadruped．
2．puen $n$ ，needy，indigent．

$\sum \mathbb{R}^{\text {亿um }}$ Z admirable，fine，charming．

## 9.

щшшии palace．
 little while．

${ }^{4}$
щчициипиишиц imploringly．
 a gun）．
＂urubly guard，page．
щцлдип．bright．


＂quith $l_{r}$ cheese．
${ }_{4} \ddot{u m}_{2} \min _{L_{L}}$ to adore．


«и＂йи pope；grand－father．
＂umnue old woman．
＂umn化し to lie down．
щume wall．

＂ц山ииuil／youngster．
мчшииutip shroud．
щшшлши slice；－мрши fork．

wiunntry to surround．
«umentpuquir war；－ll／to fight．
 suffer．
щииилй honour．


to reason．

»шипгих proper．
щшиигчшir balcony．
мшшипешіия шіи foot－stool．
umummet $t_{L}$ to honour．
 Rev．）．

${ }^{4}$ unimnity to tear．
थшипимишрй $L$ to shelter．
»чшиприиии $\Sigma_{L}$ to prepare．

＂urumull to be occupied with．
＂umpup新 to fatten．

＂ür




 dergarten．

щur unh if I must，I owe．

мии $_{\text {миир }}$ debt．
 prehend．


＂цщ＂
＂q／ita copper．
 loured．

ッグ楊え pepper．
ッグッグ！turbid，muddy．
u！truly plate．
ッグと tail．
＂ni＂navel．


«иши crown；wreath，garland．

＂чшппит walk．
summer fruit．
4ymm／rl to walk．


## $\therefore$ ．

ququg．p mill．
Qubum to try，to endeavour．
2uโиши $\Sigma_{\Gamma}$ diligent，active．
$22^{4} u^{\circ}$ fever；warm；hearty．
2tridtrantur devout．
Emu water．
$22^{L_{L}}$ to water．
gp Som waterfowl．

## f．

nun way，road；－性m pioneer． n．url／h vulgar，popular．

## U．

แแระルй frontier，limit；definition． amíang comb．
แшиนи！intense，excessive．
мuиtum！blackbird．

шш＂pres barber．
ubquis table．
stir threshold．
utitivul room．

nbs，cream．
${ }^{4} t_{p i n t t}$ to learn，to study．
ute black．
uts love．
＂／barth to come to oneself．

＂rowzus $h_{1}$
${ }^{\prime \prime} r^{r} L_{L}$ to love，to like－ $\boldsymbol{l}$ dear．
＂petit lovesong．
＂his pretty，lovely．
＂／pwn heart．
wu un mistake，fault．

$" 4 " / n$ to begin．

unique．＂taffeta．
whish nurture，nourishment．
ulammell box．
＂n／uwi／nightingale．
«пиұu» dreadful，horrible．
＂ml famine；－u！ц＂•收 hungry，
starving．
umping br he used to．


＂mhz dear．
uni！sword；sharp．
um err saint，holy．
unix coffee．
wumist $L_{L}$ to kill，to murder．
wuquinimul $L$ to threaten．
шяииишцпр servant．
＂थшutL to wait，to expect．

แпโииийи greaves．
илиицииц to get．
 junctive．
metro shadow．
upu sS drawing－room．

＂rpaiqrit to correct．
＂口！

url4uy rascal．

units to console．
ntents to spread．

upurith excellent；－ $\boldsymbol{p}$ wonder
1.

4 war tiger．
Lulu fear；－qum to fear．

4 whist to frighten．

4／unt tomorrow．
／w nm long since．

ฯนชชuntp wares，goods．

小uytifiL to enjoy．
duylrurq fierce．
なump wild．
リッグ！tuis minute．
／uilurwit cage．
4／unにw／chicken．
リッи．oy gun－powder．
4иии bad，vile；－untru weak of sight．
dumintel，to waste，to lavish．
／w！wiv！curtain．
rum rose；－ks．／－bush．
／wuct trained，expert．


 reward．

dwlmell to treat，to deal with．
\＆и口и hair，tresses；－winnuи hair－dresser．
埴 Sumith generous．

直位々umiou？to return．
 tor．


LLerghter $^{2}$ to lift．

 to give an end．
 gallery in churches．
$2 / 5 \times$ stone，rock．
15！2 wound，cut．
यhね／uurh colossal，gigantic．
！hawil water－spout，jet．
1h2un sorrow，grief．
थh
！hrupad surgeon．

druplay to pay．
返／un limpid．


\＆utur sublime；－w／uns，sub－ lime in thought．
 confide，to trust；一 m\＆／反\％ confidence，trust．
tumushr danger．
repuph to miss，to go aside．


## S．

mumqumu anxiety；crisis．
илич！brother－in－law．

ル п $\boldsymbol{L}$ sister－in－law．
mul to give．
мпи／иитиия board；－илにид floor．

unuilly to carry．
enullhep roof．

mumumita to fell down，to over－ throw．
миивиимицр affliction，distress．
muишршия unfortunate．
muйurblt $L$ to spread，to extend．
nurn year．
ишul element；－wйut elemen－ tary．
muц warm，hot．
mqtin ugly．
$\boldsymbol{n t r} \boldsymbol{I}$ place；－ $\boldsymbol{p}$ instead of ；－ $\boldsymbol{p}$ ${ }^{m \omega_{L}} \boldsymbol{L}$ to yield，to give way； －molutiow to take place；
－here and there．
untroturugitl $L$ to inform．

untumul sort，kind；species．
mbишиий scene，spectacle．
mbup sight，look．
untritu leaf；一urburt fall．
mbr sir；lord，owner；－urpü］ Sire；－mequequis Lord＇s，do－ minical．

unpifis lady，Mrs．
uni．day，day－time．
unfumer sad．
un／urussugncis dolorous．
＂ияши，weak，feeble．
miu boy，child．
mist $L$ to plant．
minols director．
мпишч！

mult $L$ to print．
unis house，home． unpume if sad，sorry． unolr feast，festival．
f.
puis flock．
$\left.{ }^{[m " u} ;\right\}$ moment．

## 3.

guof low；vile．
goulfup land，continent；－wjpis terrestrial．
guyl night．
guilg net，net－work．

gidultg joyful．
glogment rags．
$g^{\text {gignt }} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ watering－pot．
$g^{n}$ I．．f flashes．
$g^{n \prime} L$ bull．
$\boldsymbol{g}^{\boldsymbol{\prime \prime}\llcorner\boldsymbol{L}}$ rod，stick．
$g^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{p}^{\prime \prime}$ cold．
$g_{l^{m L} L_{L}}$ to disperse．
skiup shawl．
$g^{\circ} \boldsymbol{Z}$ dew．

## Ф．

dimusulv to flee，to run away．

humish
duml lustre，splendour；－lol to
shine；－mes bright，shining；
－ury lightning；一．миmult．to lighten．
中uyun wood．
thum wuи $\boldsymbol{r}_{r}$ ambitious．
thum．p glory．

4．un！up desire．
＂hivir hat，bonnet．
中twuy bridegroom．
中tumnc feather．
trish to be pulled down．
Wifunntict to ask for，to seek．


twompriti for，in exchange for：
rnmat to change．
M＂q＂g street．
 formation．
drupr small．

なuniq bunch，bouquet．
time 2 thorn．
detil to blow．
$d_{1} \boldsymbol{m}_{1} b_{L}$ to spread．
rus／u／z mat．

f．
puelty to walk，to step．

рипицр city，town；－шицtй
alderman ；－uии！tumup wis Guild－
hall；－undul，polite．

kind，gentle．
puill wind．
риіиий ruler．
 age．
pur stone．

－le preacher．
р $\quad$ wiow／u vinegar．

phumph nephew．

． $\boldsymbol{p}$ हॉ rancour，ill－will．
pfusis flax，linen．
fler nose．
． $\mathrm{p}_{\text {umioul }}$ to sleep．
． $\boldsymbol{p}^{\text {² }} \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{p}_{2}$ delicate，tender．pretty．
pugr sister．

риши purse；－шケиии pick－pocket．
frhumutau Christian．
．eplinc
O .

${ }^{\circ}$ qust $_{L}$ to help，to aid．
oqneum pwit $L$ to profit．
-qппи!
on air, weather. oftum box.
of hewit lodging, dwelling.
od snake, serpent; - шиципиии
winding, serpentine.
odep collar.
oriwn soap.
oиnшe stranger, foreigner.
${ }_{\boldsymbol{n}}^{\boldsymbol{p}} \boldsymbol{n}$ day; $-\boldsymbol{L}$ every day.
optrep law.
ophr"r young lady, Miss.
op Suишuиuin dying, in the pangs of death.
${ }^{o n} \boldsymbol{p}^{5} t_{L}$ to bless.
\$).
qhenph florin.


## V．Vocabulary．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B. English-Armenian. }
\end{aligned}
$$

A．




account surzh：





adjective $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\omega} /$／um：
to admire Shuitum：







age Sumwl，unurle．q．up；

agreeable surkt，$h$ ：




－of a sudden juwi／uupd，huー $4 \pi \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{f}}$ ：





alphabet ujemциtis：
also wL，Kumb：：
 ambitious 中ишпшицр：
amusing थroulgongle：

and $t_{L}, m_{c}$ ：

answer щшипиииимии：
ant wiqhと：



to apply $r^{2}$ lust $L_{L}$ ：
apron $q^{n q} q^{\text {ing }}$ ：




$$
\text { -s } \frac{1}{5} \cdot p \text { : }
$$

army $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ мuinuul：


art wimetwun．－ist qtinuurnetu－







aunt Sормирпли，лоририли：

autumn $\boldsymbol{\omega}^{\boldsymbol{m}}$ と ：

B．
back $\boldsymbol{q}_{\text {nisum }}$ ．Euntic：
bad $4 \frac{1}{2}$, cur $^{3}$




barber uactrpt：
banner $\because$ ：＂\％：
barren wifire：
 mbpuar ${ }^{2}$ ：
to be $\boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{\prime}$
bear wi？：
beast qwฯนй：

beautiful qhatyph：
bed uil 4 nqlir，sius $\zeta / 6 \times$ ．to go to－


beer quit
before winqte，wimq：




## Kupime．．：



 umepre）9－trp：
bicycle Stomilh．
big $\operatorname{lun}^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{n}^{\prime}$ ：
billow／／nSwh ，wellep：
 4ヶた。
birth dinciry，dwquıf．－place

bit $\boldsymbol{y}$ unnp：
bitch pum：
to bite／umdそt $L_{L}$ ：
bitter qumí：
black ute．－bird muphtuly．－

to blame＂qurume．tit：
to bless op Sit $L_{L}$ ：


blue 亿шичиии：

body frupilisu：
bonnet 怀




born diuwd．was－дとıur：
to borrow donfu winit $t_{L}$ ：
bosom $\begin{aligned} & \text { mag：} \\ & \text { ．}\end{aligned}$

bottle 2／2，＂rimewl $=$
bower＂uvp川位u：


branch $\mathrm{x}_{2 / 2} \mathrm{q}$ ，mum：

to bray $\mathbf{q}^{n u m}$ ：
bread sug：
to break qunnlit $_{L}$ ．－down mur $4 \omega_{1} \|^{2} L$ ：


bride Supu．－groom ktum：
bridge $\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{\sim}$
bright щщыдии：
to bring $\boldsymbol{p}^{2} \boldsymbol{r}^{2} t_{L}$ ：
broad $\boldsymbol{L}^{\text {uju }}$ ：
broom uita．
brother tqzuyl ．－in－lair withr

brow riultum：
brown 1 Pm ／人：




but pugg．



to buy $\boldsymbol{q}^{\text {\＆t }} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}$ ：
c．
cage ！


camel $\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{m}}$ ：
canary－bird $\boldsymbol{q}^{\text {h }} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{\text {dumil }} / 4$ ：
cannon $\boldsymbol{\text { Pruquirof }}$ ：






carpenter slima：
castle $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text {turu }}$ ：
cat クшume：


ceiling dbqu2\％：
century qua：


－lain utshtauntou．

chair w／子nn：
to change denlutial ：$_{\text {：}}$

cheap udmin：
cheek myun：

cherry दinuw．－－tree－кiv／：
chicken tumburl：

4n土际的：
Christian pphunnitury－ity


city puque：
class qши，ұшрч．－mate qшиの

clear Juniw $/$ ， 4 r／un，ninz：



cloud wifiu：





college mьипкifiumpuit：

to come qua ${ }^{-}$
to command Spurduybri：
compliment pouptre：

to conclude wasulunts：


atiunt


contented q＂S：
 mumist：
to convene quadiurime $/ \bar{L}$ ：
to convince Sunsmqtil：
cook fumSupuug：
cool $2=4$.
corn whifinlup：
corner uriq／at：


count 4 nin．．Sunghe：
country $b_{p} 4 / p$ ：
courier unL $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ Sufuquit：
court urpmeshp．－yard pwh：

cow 4픈：
cream＂top：

cup qшєш／马：
to curse us／bよtı：

cymbal よそょそuy：

## D．


damp lийиие：
dance $\boldsymbol{\mu} u \boldsymbol{\mu}$ ，to $-t_{L}$ ：



unfiumekish：
daughter qneump．－in－laiv Surpu：
day op．－time gbrth．to－－ шушор：
dead ultnu\％：


death surs：
debt quurup：


delicious Surlsq：
to delight quewlixugits：




dessert wquitiqtif：

devil qta：
devout $2 b^{5}$ piltremint：

dictionary pum．ирийи：
to die ith mespl．
difficult $\boldsymbol{q}^{\text {dnewn }}$ ：
diligent quflumus $r$, of luqqus:
dinner ruz:
director untortrim:


to discover quilio:

dish unfuit:
to dispel twownt. $L^{\text {: }}$


distant Stune, Stamenp:


dog $2^{n \angle R}:$
doll uncalpl:
door rimen:




to drink hull $_{L}$ :
duke q"apu:


to dwell piowltц:

## E.


ear шцшіथ:
early 4 witum $/ \mathrm{u}$ :
earth triflr, Snz, qkunit. - quake

easy rfrertis:
to eat m.untri:



elder $\boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{y} \text { : }}$



emperor 4ш"и:




essay rum:



even wioquis':
evening frlfincis. good - pupp lophem:
every wisc. - where -mphas
evil rupp $^{2}$
ewe stupp,
ewer unmiust, eqreq:

to examine (Swlgwi) pist $L_{L}, \sin \boldsymbol{n}-$ at $t_{L}$
example orfimu:
excellent upwistoph, punh $\boldsymbol{p}^{*}$
exception pugunnebpis:


thautiurn'


eye wi.f. - brow jotup:

> F.
face $\boldsymbol{r}_{5} 5$

 pher:
fame Sunfinuz, $\operatorname{Snquul}$ :
famine $u m_{L}$ :
famous SewipuztumL:

fate $\boldsymbol{p}^{\text {wngr. }}$
father suyf. - in-law uiltrp, 4tu-- $\boldsymbol{r e m p l}^{\text {: }}$
 $J^{n+\eta^{S}} / L_{L}:$

to fear $\downarrow$

feather phunct:
fever 2tru:

fez \$ヶん, qulumpl:

to find $q^{n} n_{l} t_{L}$ :









to How Smuly，｜子witle：
flower swigh h．to－swill L．－
－garden durqug：
flute welinq：
foot mup．－step Sturp：
to forbid wrut

to forget simintuc：
fork＂шияимпирии Z：







fox $\boldsymbol{\omega}^{2 \times \mathrm{L}} \mathrm{bu}$ ：
fragrant $p^{m L} \mu^{t} \tau_{\eta}$ ：

to freeze uun $l_{1} L^{\text {：}}$

to frequent $j^{w w \alpha_{u}} h_{u} t_{L}$ ：
friend $p$ wilt乡umir．－ship－ma－ P10ヶ5：


future шишигіри，шицшчшу：

## G．


 ＂यй：




giant Suquy ：
girl ．ungha：
to give unuц，
glad nepu／u：

glorious twinuent：
glory thun．p．

goat ujd ．he－innfumi：
God Lummemo．
goddess rligm． Sh ．
gold muld：





gown zrquqqtum．night－q／2k－ puiling：



grape luшぞて：
grass
grave qtophiquius：
great ind：

grey 4＂ア2：


ground quartic．－less uinspifin：




## H．



half 45u．－dead ypuuiltin．－





handsome $\boldsymbol{p}$ withdit：
to hang 4ulut $t_{L}$ ：
to happen щшипи $S / L_{L}{ }^{2}$




hat＂htivil ，qt luwlit：
to hate wunt $L^{\prime \prime}$
head qimplu．－ache quluwimu：

to hear $L^{\mu L_{L}} L^{\text {：}}$
heart whipm：

heaven trylisp：
heavy fuciep：
heifer trpliz：
 help yourself $\varsigma_{p u u}$ iltogt．p：
helve $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ にな：
hen Sure．
hero \％Fhoguitu：
high puyda，
hill $P L^{\prime \prime 2} \boldsymbol{l}^{\text {² }}$


 swuptr／pp：
honour musn／n．to－mumanct $t_{L}$ ：

hope Juju．to－$J^{m \times u m L}$ ．－ful j＂Lumilig．－less wispy＂：
horse $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{i}$ ：
hospital Stremintuinng：
hour dwif：
house meis：



humble funiturph，gad．
hungry шио $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \%$ ：


## I．

ice шши：


ill Spemint：

immortal uifufiu $\zeta$ ：


inhabitant $\boldsymbol{p}^{2}$ mulle：






intelligent simagh，$\quad$ mL2hur：

 4 ＂unt：
intimate sintplus：
to invent shourl $k_{L}$ ．
invitation Spumitris

island $472 \mathrm{~L}=$


## J．










## K．

key $\boldsymbol{p}$ uinult

 wquth：

 Fl｜l



to knit Shıut



## L．


lad duing．－ $\boldsymbol{n 2 4}$ ：

lamb qumis．m．4）：
lame 4 wion：



lark шриппиип：
late $m 2^{2}:$

law optrep：

lead 4ииииир：


to learn un化しL，mLumil／L：
leather $4 \omega_{2} h$ ：
left dump：
lesson ヶиши，Surliup：




 （wunnul $t_{1} L_{1}$ ．
to like wlunrd／LL，whrik：
like そutur，＂ちゃ：
lily $2^{m L} 2^{\text {wit }}$ ：
limb mum，$\gamma / \ldots$－ $\boldsymbol{q}^{2}$

 $2{ }^{\text {whtu }} L^{3}$
lion wrıpよ：


little per：中mpr：
to live wull





to look quejl／L．－about for $\boldsymbol{n}^{\prime \prime m_{-}}$

 MmLS：
 ＂pritri．－ly whimer：


## M．

machine ith．ptisuy ：
mad 4шиппид：
maid，－en 4 mu，ophner ：


mamma fluyplly：
man sump：

 риі解：

mare quus $\Gamma_{p} h_{1}$ ：

mast 4umı：








medicine $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{6} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ ：


metal dhumuri：


to－ $\boldsymbol{y}^{2} \boldsymbol{r}_{L_{L}}$ ：








Mistress（ $=$ Mrs．）Sblfir：
to mix luwnist $L^{\prime}$ quinq $t_{L}$ ：

money $\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{\sim}$
month willu：

moon $L^{\text {me．uphit }}$
morn，－ing umum oun．good－－

morrow，to－$\downarrow$ цйд：
mortal suu Şumiugnc：
mother fajp，－in－law htume $f$ ，


mountain $L^{\text {linn：}}$
to mourn＂qpuiL：


to mow sind $L_{L}$ ，pw $\eta_{L}^{t_{L}}$ ：

much $z^{\text {win }}$ ．how－nipzul：



## N．

name witucr：

nation urq\％．－ality－

native $\boldsymbol{p}^{\text {r }} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}$ ：
navy fume wumpur：
near dum：

neck 怀没，＂umluing．－lace diun Sthull：

neighbour rtmugh，vilkg：

nest $p$ mits
new tup，\＆ump：
next Stunte houk，Stumuquy，作，


night $q / 2^{2} t^{n} \cdot \operatorname{mid}-45_{n} q / i_{2} t_{p}$ ．
 рияた．
Nile＂$\quad$ trmu：
no $\dot{m}_{\Sigma}$－longer $\dot{n}_{\Sigma}$ bew，uíL $\Sigma \cdots$



noon 45wop：
north She．．．．．．．－ern－ujph：
nose perf：





now Sphfu，widus：


## 0.

oak 4 ungith：

to obey SiourquinurliL：

to offend sumpument $L_{L}$ ：

old $\delta t_{p}$, Shis，unurphpin．－en

olive－tree dかないった。
open paug．to－ $\boldsymbol{p u i t u m}_{L^{3}}$
orange furlikq：


 fiup：
orphan npp：
other mLl $l^{\prime}$
 own widquuluilt，Jumma 4 ．to 一
 $4 \operatorname{cus} / h_{L}$－er $u n 5$ ：
ox $t_{2}$ ：

P．

to paint $\delta / \mu_{u}$



palace щшиии，шициишіч．
рара Suנpth：



 mintritis：
parents drun．e．
parlour shuruling：
part sumu．－icle－r／m：
passion liru：



pear unmin．－－tree－tir $\boldsymbol{h}$ ：
peasant $\boldsymbol{7} / \mathbf{R}$ Zugh：
pen qroke－cil diumontun．－holder


to perch Pumble $^{2}$



 Phes：
physician $\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{d} \neq \boldsymbol{2}$ 亿：


piece 4 unn：
pig lunz：
pigeon uques $\boldsymbol{2} /$ ：


plant umisq．to－unuクtra：


to please Sur









forund puze them:

preacher pupmqle:

to prefer mouruplianglo:
pretty "/nmas, wnmenps
price q/is, uldtp:


prince homuls. - SS $m<S / 2$ :



 qugne ar:


proverb шшншы:
prudent nuster:


punctually 45 mm , $45 \mathrm{~mm}, x_{2 \%}$

to punish uaundtor:
purse .риuн!:
Q.
queen 乃шqицSp:

'Iuestion Supgone w, hurnth:
 $4 \pi \boldsymbol{j}^{4}:$
'1uiet Sulivmerq, uivivupd:



R.
rabbit riurqup:


raging 4мипuпt :
rain ustaploe. to - misaftietol.

- bow spuduil :
ram huny:


razor ustolh:
Elementary Armenian Grammar.
to reach Sumsisp:




to reject alluctis:
religion 4rosep:
to remain ificul$L$ :


to resemble rufusi/L:

- fully Juprquinas





rich Sulmeum, Xin/u:
ridiculous $\delta / 8$ ungth:
right meqtin whuluwi, wq. to be - lirueme iop mesolitum:

ripe Suamí\%. Un - wSun:
river qtin:
 quel:
roof unusthep:
room ulistumy, unto
rose rurr. - - bush - k.T./:



## S.


saddle [رшiр:



salt $\omega_{n}{ }^{\text { }}$
salutation puske, "थqaju. to -


same lanfu:
sanctuary "rpeumenti:
sand unari. - У - mean:
satisfied $q^{\circ 105} 42^{\text {unnougnd }}$ :

to say ruble $^{2}$ :




scissors＇／llpum：

sea don＇
season $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{q}}$ witurik：
to see unturult $t_{l}$ ：
to seek difumn $t_{L}$ ， ＂pmist $_{L_{L}}$ ：




## 


to sew 4 wimhta

sharp umL $l^{\prime}, \boldsymbol{q}_{\text {unpm }}$
to shave $m \delta p_{1} t_{L}$ ：
shawl $y^{\prime \prime}$
sheath umuntumis：
sheep＂equur ：
shepherd smille：
to shine sumjlen：
ship tume：
shirt 2 wull／и：


short $4 \omega_{1}$ r：

shovel はた：




silver $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\prime}$ なん



sincere whilt $\boldsymbol{q}^{8}$

 d／2u：
sir untrp，umpmis：
 to sit（down）Cumple：



slave $4 t^{2} p h$ ：
slice «шипиии：
smile duphen，to－dumph：

soap oxum：

soldier qlimment
some phe 作．puith di，diun $d_{p}$ ：
son nirter＂Lump：

sorrow theom．
soul smq！：
south Suprue．－ern－uplíhs：

to speak $h$ oull $L^{\text {：}}$

spoon 7 quili

qual：

stable mhun，qus＂：
star usumn：
station 4uдшй：
statue wlàutit：
statute op 5 它p， 4 unturn：
to stay 4 thou


still Susinqupun．［mın：

stone pulp：
stork wimith：
strawberry LIInI！$^{2}$ ：
street \＆゙いぞリ：
student＂цшuॉй ：

 utpuntis：





sugar $2^{\text {uррии }}$
summer urfiuns：
sun $\boldsymbol{u l l}_{\text {lice }}$ ，wittquil：

sure tunns：－ly－шиши：


to sweep un ！
sweet puwgrp．＂／pi＂e\％：

T．
 －cloth＂tinug：

tailor $\boldsymbol{q}^{\text {topdeut }}$ ：
 （um $\boldsymbol{h}_{1}$ ）：
tea $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { 分分：}\end{aligned}$
to teach umıprigit $L_{L}$ ，mumeguint $L_{L}$ ．


there Smin．
thing puils
to think lump $S_{L}$ ， $4 w_{l} \delta t_{l}:$
thirsty dupик．－ $\boldsymbol{p}$ ：
thorn ${ }^{2} \mathbf{p}^{2} \mathbf{2}^{2}$
throne $\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{w} \zeta$ ：
 15：
thunder＂pmumes．to－mpmmuL．



tooth winuy：

town ршищри，шะцши：
toy luunqullep：



pnery，merthenp：

treasure 4 wid：
tree dmに：






type u／rul or orlimul：

## U．

ugly unttiz：
umbrella Snduing：

unhappy－－ 4 tpquith
to unite $u_{l}$ ougit $t_{1}$ ：



 ＂는риидии：
to utter fwimht，cupmumuilit $l_{1}$ ， «umenst $L^{\prime}$

## V．


valiant pwq（wr $/$ ）：
vally Sm！lhu：
veal
velvet 『～un 112 ：
verb $\boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{j}$ ：
very luhum：

village $\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ ：

vinegar pugw $/ \mathbf{\prime \prime}$ ：



virtuous шпш шрйи：

－or umgt $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Lm}}$ ．
voice duyts：
volcano Spmurn＿／u：
volume Sumnip：
vow mL han，lumuume ir：


## W．


to wait urumult


wall щuии，＂ $\boldsymbol{p}^{2} \boldsymbol{4}$ ：


war uquint pruqif．man of - \＆iup － мпицише：
warm unup．to－unupght $t_{L}$ ．ume．p－ Trui：





water $q^{m} L_{L}$ ，to－$q^{n} t_{L}$ ，$n n m q t_{L}$ ． －fowl $q$ phum ．－ing－pot grime $g^{\prime \prime} \cdot \mathbf{q}$ ：



weak unदwp, шinqop:
Wealth Swnummepher, rophone-



to weep $\boldsymbol{m}^{m}$, mquay :
well wク!




will 4us!

wind Snq. - mill Snq/auqug. fail


wine $q / \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{h}:$


wise priumanacts. - ly proumane-




without unulug:
wolf quy! :

womb nimizuj



- pecker truyintinn:
word pun, houp, lmı!:
work qu!

world wi/uurls:
worm $\gamma x / \mu$, nry:
worth uriduithe. - y wid with:

to write qrat:
wrong wispicus, w/uw, to be -

Y.
year anuph. - ly muphrquin:
yellow ytulisu:
yes uyn:
yesterday $\mathbf{L a} 5 \boldsymbol{5}$ :
yoke find :

young otrowinh. - man tophume umpI! :
younger 4 purutit:





## Z.

zeal \&u/umida. trawing. - ous шкац". - пит:
zephyr qtal保, wh.

zone qount, furflup:




[^0]:    In the other cases of the singular and throughout the plural, they are uniform with the $1^{\text {st }}$ declension.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) See the pronunciation of $\mathrm{m}:$

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) The beginners will be assisted with practical hints.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) For the pronunciation of $\mathbf{n -}$ see the 3. page.

[^2]:    1) See the footnote ${ }^{1}$ ), 6 th lesson.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) Declined also after the Sd declension.
    ) Declined also after the $2^{\text {d }}$ declension.
[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) This verb is strictly defective, its wanting tenses being supplied from ellws to be, to become.
    ${ }^{2}$ ) The Armenian verb does not always require the personal
     by the terminations of the verb.

[^4]:    This tense corresponds in sense with the French passe défini or the Italian passato remoto；in Armenian，the tense
     preter－perfect．

[^5]:    In order to avoid this ambiguity，it is better to use the possessive adjectives ofe， $1 / f$ and frthy，with their respective
    

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) For the $1^{\text {st }}$ declension and the nouns ending in - see the $5^{\text {th }}$ lesson.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ ）See also the $7^{\text {th }}$ lesson，Remark．
    ${ }^{2}$ ）These follow the 2 d declension．
     which are also frequently employed，the former for educated persons，and the latter for persons in general．

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ ）The learner is requested to observe the law of permu－ station and elision；see the 9 th lesson．
    ${ }^{2}$ ）Drop the suffix or the final vowel of a word when another suffix is to be appended to the same word．

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) In this case, they follow the 1 st declension, save those ending in $t$.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) See the 18 th lesson, Remark.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ ）See the law of permutation，lesson 9 ．
    ${ }^{2}$ ）As it is sometimes difficult for beginners to discover at first sight which case is to be employed，it has been thought advisable to assist them with practicle hints，whenever necessary．

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) See the $7^{\text {th }}$ lesson, $b$ ):

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) In this grammar all the variable terminations of regular verbs are in the paradigms printed in Italics.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) Iwndtur I think, sometimes takes the prefix ic, amp sometimes not. \& furdtur expresses an opinion with rather more confidence than quudtur.

[^15]:    ${ }^{\text {' }}$ ) See lesson 13, Remark 2.

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) 2. before a pronoun beginning with a consonant is pronounced er.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ ）See also the footnote 2）lesson 13.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) This follows the 1 st declension and is used only in the singular.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ ）When the Genitive ends in a vowel，the $:$ is dropped，as
    

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ ）For e and ：see the lesson 2.

[^21]:    ${ }^{1}$ ）For the numeral adverbs see less．20，R 3.

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) This verb follows the $3 d$ conjugation, excepting the Perfect and Imperative.
    $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ See less. 13.

[^23]:    1) See as less. 26, Remark.
[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ ) See also less $26, \mathrm{R}$.

[^25]:    ${ }^{1}$ The names of the months and days are given in the $20^{\text {th }}$ lesson．

[^26]:    ＇ 9 followed by a consonant is pronounced eq，but in case the noun begins with a vowel，it forms no separate syl－ table．
    ${ }^{2}$ In nouns beginning with a rowel $\mathbf{r}$ is substituted by $\mathbf{3}$ ．

